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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 22, 1922

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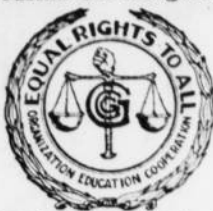
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager.



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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives easily Hold Their Own in Debate on the Address—Sir Lomer Gouin stands for Laurier-Fielding Tariff
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has consumed the whole week; on Tuesday it seemed likely to collapse the following day, but it suddenly developed vitality, and will not terminate before Monday or Tuesday. Its main result, as far as it has gone, has been to impress parliament and the general public with the fact that the Progressive party must be seriously reckoned with in parliament. Mr. Crerar gave them an excellent lead in the debate, and it has been followed by a succession of Progressive speakers. It is invidious to single out any special names, but Messrs. Forke, Speakman and R. M. Johnson all impressed the House in their different fashions as valuable recruits. The managers of the old parties were well aware that the numerical strength of the Progressives would hold the balance in divisions but were inclined to deride their intellectual powers, and were confident of coping easily with their argumentative attacks. Now, however, they take a very different view, and are inclined to suspect that their own reserves of parliamentary talent may not always be adequate to cope with the new phenomenon. In fact, a neutral observer of experience today asserted that the Progressives are better equipped than any of their rivals to sustain a prolonged debate. Their presence in the House as an independent group is salutary in every sense; it will diminish the time given to partisan warfare and manoeuvres and ensure serious consideration of national policies as a steady diet.

King and Meighen

On Monday, after some brief preliminary, E. J. McMurray, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Mercier, of Westmount, two young Liberal members, performed in faultless style their formal parts as mover and seconder of the reply to the address, and the rest of the day was spent in another stage of the personal duel which has been going on between Messrs. King and Meighen since 1919, and of which the country is obviously becoming impatient. The relations between the pair are defiant and disheartening. Both are old acquaintances and alumni of the same university, and the possession of this common background should be a guarantee of the smooth conduct of public discussion and business. But instead such superficial compliments as they pay one another at the beginning of each session are merely the prelude to rancorous quarrels which demonstrate the deep-seated nature of their mutual antipathy. Mr. Meighen, who is a master of jibes and jeers, was very provocative in some of his remarks, but a premier of Canada should have other weapons for meeting them than cheap partisan retorts.

There was one satisfactory feature about both their speeches. Mr. Meighen re-iterated his belief in the national railway system; the premier gave a definite pledge that it would be given a fair trial under co-ordinated management. Both orators indulged freely in post-mortems about the late campaign, and while Mr. Meighen criticized the idea of reciprocity, Mr. King insisted that the government was sincere in its fore-

cast of tariff changes. He was obviously out to earn the goodwill of the Progressives, but it remains to be seen whether he will live up to his professions.

Progressive Speeches

In contrast to these partisan addresses, Mr. Crerar's address on Tuesday, which was comparatively brief, was a broad and statesmanlike survey of our pressing national problems. He re-iterated his well-known views upon them, and bluntly told the government that there was no reason for delay in putting the tariff planks of their platform in force. If they lived up to their program the Progressives would support, otherwise they must expect criticism. He urged the need for redistribution with the introduction of proportional representation and the alternative vote before the session ended, and also the appointment of a minister at Washington. Mr. Forke, of Brandon, made a very shrewd and sensible speech, and Messrs. Speakman, Woods and Ross also made creditable debuts from the Progressive benches. W. F. MacLean spoke on his favorite theme of public ownership of railways, and J. S. Woodsworth made a first-rate speech upon the general social and unemployment problem.

Wednesday, as usual, was a short day. Mr. Baxter, of St. John, who, being an experienced politician and a capable speaker, is considered Mr. Meighen's most useful recruit, made a good partisan speech, evincing, however, a liberal outlook on international affairs. Deep answered deep when Hance Logan, a Liberal veteran who has returned to Ottawa after many years' absence, countered in similar partisan strain. Mr. Logan, as well as E. M. MacDonald, who spoke on Friday, are the leaders of a vigorous foray for the restoration of local control of the Intercolonial lines. They talked with great heat of the iniquity of the system of management from Toronto, vowed that the terms of Confederation were being flouted, threatened to appeal to the Imperial government unless redress were given. But of knowledge of the conditions of other provinces and other national problems they showed scant signs. R. M. Johnson, of Moose Jaw, who followed Mr. Logan, spoke in easy, confident

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A Minister on the Tariff

Sir Lomer Gouin followed Mr. Church on Thursday and made a very skilful and crafty speech. He gave Mr. Meighen some hard knocks, and was obviously anxious to accomplish three things. He wanted to increase Mr. Meighen's unpopularity in Quebec, to allay the suspicion that he ruled the government, and to lecture his own colleagues about the inadvisability of reducing the tariff. He promised a fair trial to the national railway system, but was quite firm in his pronouncement that the principles of the Laurier-Fielding tariff must be followed. Three Progressives, Messrs. Kennedy (East Edmonton), Lewis and Carmichael then made in succession capable speeches in which they expounded the viewpoint of the western farmer. Thereafter a Tory, Mr. McKelvie, of Yale, unfolded his faith in the future of his party and the apples of his beloved Okanagan, for which he demands protection. Mr. Neill, of Alberni, who sits with the Progressives but claims to be a genuine Independent, began on Thursday and finished on Friday. Like Mr. Church, he spoke too long, but he has a good understanding of public questions and a sense of humor. He advocated federal inheritance taxes and a general cancellation of war debts. On Friday, E. M. MacDonald occupied most of the day in a prolonged wrangle about the allocation of guilt between their respective parties for the railway muddle. Sir Henry made the interesting admission that he believed nothing should have been paid for the common stock of the C.N.R. The estimates are said to be ready and will be brought down as soon as the present debate ends.

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British Emigration Plans

Canada and the Scheme for State-aided Emigration from Great Britain to the Dominions

WITHIN the last week migration has become the one subject common with all those bodies, public and private, which are interested in strengthening and consolidating the British dominions throughout the world. At the time of the visit of W. J. Black, Canadian deputy minister of immigration, last autumn, one spoke of emigration or immigration only to call to mind particular schemes, English, Australian, Canadian. To-day the pledges to co-operate with Great Britain in a comprehensive scheme of directed migration and land settlement, made by the dominion prime ministers at last summer's conference, are about to be taken up. A week ago the King's speech gave notice of a bill "to enable the Government to give effect to the policy of co-operation in Empire settlement and migration." A few days later a deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute waited upon the colonial secretary, Mr. Churchill, to urge government action in "transplanting the population of the Empire and inland settlement." The next morning appeared the report of the Overseas Settlement Committee on the same subject. Then came the statement of Sir Alfred Mond, minister of health, that the only permanent cure which the Poor Law Guardians may hope to find for the existing distress lies in a remedy which has never been fully tried—assisted emigration. And, lastly, a Canadian, Sir A. M. Nanton, speaking to the London Canadian Club, said that "the proper way to better the position of those now in Canada was to increase the population,"—that "emigration would not take care of itself, and it is greatly to be hoped that the governments of this country and Canada would work together."

The action taken in the coming few weeks will determine what part Canada is to receive of these people who are about to be moved in the manner which Lord Milner calls "that most conducive to the development of stability and strength of the whole." It is expected that the Imperial Parliament will vote a sum to be used in aiding migration,

if each of the dominions will furnish a similar sum. If Canadians desire to seize this opportunity of securing settlers whose traditions are the same as those which originally made Canada, money will have to be spent, a scheme such as Mr. Black outlined will have to be carried out in the Dominion, and co-operation not always easy to accomplish, will have to be maintained with the authorities here. If Canada cannot raise this sum, or an equal guarantee of some other nature, it is likely that her present policy of securing British immigrants will continue. The method now in operation consists in the receiving of emigrants at No. 1, Regent Street, or the Strand, and "giving them a little advice as to what course to pursue." Meanwhile New Zealand and Australia are providing free passages and further material assistance, and in the words of the envious Canadian official "getting the cream of the market."

Canada Must Act

It is not a time for hesitancy. Canada must choose and this is particularly a western matter. Is the former foreign immigration to be resumed? Is the present influx from the United States to be continued? or is Canada to take her part in a strong policy of state-aided Empire settlement?

The London Daily Telegraph believes the matter "is vital for the dominions—Canada stands in the utmost need of a large influx of settlers of British blood, the field for whom is almost limitless," and the same paper continues, "To such migration the foundation and development of Canadian prosperity in the past has been due, and for its enlargement in the future the Dominion desires to look to no other source." The Telegraph, of course, is not aware what a large proportion of Saskatchewan's population is foreign speaking, and that of Alberta derived from the United States. Now, would the Telegraph know, that the Magazine "Canada" (published in London) lately contained a letter, purporting to come from overseas, which pointed out, that since the failure of the western

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Co-operative Trading Associations

Article I.—Cash or Credit?—By A. G. Bridger

THE aim of the farmer may be said to be to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, provided it can be done at a profit. Under present conditions the problem is not so much to produce the two blades of grass but to make the process profitable. Realizing more and more the importance of the economic aspect of farming, it is not surprising that the farmer is dabbling in co-operative trading on a somewhat extensive scale. I use the word dabbling advisedly, inasmuch as I am not discussing such enterprises as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the administration of which is controlled chiefly from their head offices, but the farmers' local co-operative trading associations and co-operative stores, which are increasing throughout the West.

During the past two years I have been intimately identified with one of the largest of these associations in Saskatchewan, an organization which was started under favorable circumstances, which was located in a prosperous district, which had over four hundred shareholders, which engaged in most of the lines of activity such organizations are prone to indulge in, including a retail store, machinery and implement department, and co-operative livestock shipping, and which at one time had a turnover of a quarter of a million dollars per annum, but which has eventually failed and is now in course of liquidation.

Introspection Profitable

It is my contention that the most successful individual is the man who profits most by his mistakes, and I believe that the farmer will learn more

about co-operative trading by studying and analysing the reasons which have caused the failure of many co-operative enterprises than he will by reading glowing reports of existing co-operative associations which are supposed to be successful. It is possible that some of these organizations are really fairly successful, although I am certain that impartial investigation by competent men would reveal the unfortunate fact that the operations of many of them are based upon unsound principles and many are in a very weak if not dangerous position. Under these circumstances more is to be gained by a careful and impartial consideration of all the facts and circumstances which have led to failure than in attempting to bolster up our present disjointed efforts at co-operative trading by highly colored statements of what it is supposed to be doing for the farmer.

Let me make it plain that I am no sceptic in regard to co-operative trading. I believe in it, and it is because I do that I realize the importance of facing facts and building up the system upon a sound economic foundation rather than upon what is popularly known as hot air. It is for instance a notorious fact that many of these co-operative associations are fathered by men with little practical business training, but with a genius for discovering the defects of the system of merchandising through the wholesaler and retailer.

It is true the system has many defects and the co-operative system can adjust many of them, but where most of the reformers fall down is in thinking they can remedy matters by inducing

Continued on Page 22



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 22, 1922

The Government's Reply

The attitude of the Dominion government towards the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop brings little satisfaction to the grain growers. In reply to the delegation from the Council of Agriculture, which met the government on March 15 and presented the unanimous demand of the western farmers for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board, Premier King stated that the question would be referred to the Agricultural Committee of the House. This in itself merely means delay, but when coupled with the attitude of the two western ministers, Messrs. Motherwell and Stewart, it is ominous. According to press reports, Hon. Charles Stewart frankly stated to the delegation that he was not much in favor of a compulsory Wheat Board. The questions by Hon. W. R. Motherwell indicated that he was of the same mind, despite the fact that he fought his election campaign only a few months ago partially on the question of the re-instatement of the Wheat Board. It is quite apparent that neither Mr. Stewart nor Mr. Motherwell are representing the views of the western grain growers in the councils of the government.

The indications are that the government at a later period will come forward with a voluntary wheat pool proposition similar to that advocated by Mr. Meighen just before the election. Such a proposal could be put through the House, as it would undoubtedly command the support of the Conservative party. There is nothing to indicate, however, that any voluntary wheat pool arrangement can be of much assistance to the western grain growers in the present crisis. It will contribute nothing towards the restoration of a feeling of confidence so essential at the present time, and it will be a plain betrayal of this western country in a time of crisis. The re-establishment of the Wheat Board and a definite announcement to that effect immediately will have a decided influence upon the acreage of wheat seeded this spring. Farmers are discouraged, and, with the chaotic conditions of the European market, they see no hope for stability in wheat prices for the next year. The government need not risk one cent from the public treasury in re-establishing the Wheat Board. To make this doubly certain it could be provided that in the case of any loss being sustained it be recovered from the crop of the following year. What the farmers want is the guarantee of a national marketing system for the coming crop season, such as they had under the old Wheat Board, which will ensure to them the best price that the world's market will afford. They merely ask from the government the creation of the machinery which will make this possible. It is a reasonable and fair demand, and the government will pursue a short-sighted course if it fails to meet the farmers in this matter.

Real Statesmanship

It has been most gratifying to witness the statesmanlike manner in which the Dominion government has grappled with and finally solved the problem of Senate reform. For decades the traditional policy of the great Liberal party of Canada has been to reform the Upper Chamber, in order to extend its usefulness and bring it more into harmony with the democratic spirit of the times. During the Liberal regime from 1896 to 1911, it was hardly to be expected that anything definite could be accomplished in a matter of such magnitude. It requires from 15 to 20 years of careful and painstaking thought

to consider the different angles of such a constitutional question. During the 15 years it held office continuously the Liberal party devoted its spare time to deep thought on the Senate question. Again from 1911 to 1921, when in opposition, the Liberal party had more time and kept on thinking, so that its thinking was well and thoroughly done. After such mature thought, mighty achievement became an absolute certainty. It was therefore no surprise, but a great gratification to notice the complete and happy solution of the problem arrived at recently. The Senate has been reformed! Two Senators crossed the Great Divide. The government courageously faced the situation. It was no time to hesitate. The traditional policy of the great Liberal party must be fulfilled. It was. The two absolutely dead Senators were replaced by two more or less live ones—both good pedigreed Grits, aged but guaranteed sound in wind, halter broken, docile in harness and excellent team workers. We felt sure that 25 years hard thinking would produce something.

Manitoba Political Situation

On Tuesday, last week, the government of Manitoba was defeated on a straight vote of confidence by 27 to 23. On the following day Premier Norris informed the legislature that the government was resigning, and he accordingly moved adjournment of the House until Monday night (20th). At the time of this writing (Saturday) the outcome is uncertain, but it will be known by the time this issue of The Guide is off the press.

One thing, however, is certain—a provincial election is imminent. No matter what happens immediately, an election within the next two or three months is unavoidable. Only the date of the election can be affected by any arrangement arrived at on Monday. For that election the U.F.M. should be preparing right now. An election campaign in the middle of seeding is undoubtedly inconvenient for farmers, but by getting action now on organization and workers appointed who are familiar with electioneering and the constituency, the disadvantages will be largely overcome.

The dissatisfaction that exists with the Norris government is mainly on the ground of finance. There is much unrest under the burden of taxation, and the proposals of the government for the imposition of new taxation, at a time when economy is being advocated in every department of public and corporate life, has aroused a formidable opposition. The expenses of the government of the province have increased to a point where there must be either a ruthless economy or new taxation; that is the legacy that the Norris government will leave to its successor, and it is a legacy that must be seriously considered by the electorate.

A capable administration and a coherent legislature are the pressing needs, and the responsibility for the provision of both rests upon the electorate. It is a testing time for the U.F.M., for if the spirit of the convention which decided that the association should go into provincial politics reflects the spirit of the membership, the result of the election is beyond question. Of the 55 seats in the province 40 are predominantly rural, and U.F.M. candidates should carry by far the major portion of these 40 seats. That means that the U.F.M. representation will dominate in the legislature and will be asked to form an administration. It is, therefore, the public duty of the membership of the U.F.M. to make sure of a representation that will adequately

quately meet the public requirements. It should be the object of every nominating convention to select a candidate who will bring credit to the organization and ability to the public service.

The fullest use should be made of the organization created for the federal campaign. It should be borne in mind that efficient voluntary effort is the one way to keep down expenses of the campaign, and, as the organization has already had the expense of one political campaign, they should as far as ever possible build upon the work of that campaign in the coming election. Some expenses there must necessarily be, but it can be reduced to the minimum by hard voluntary work, and, moreover, every man doing his little bit is a far greater guarantee of success than a big campaign fund.

The onus of action rests with the locals within each constituency. The decision of the association to enter politics gave a shirt-sleeves job to every member. First, the locals must decide upon their course, then they must act, and that means that every member must act. It is far more a question of earnest, sustained work by the individual than one of money. With every member determined to do the part that lies right to his hand, the result should be a repetition of the federal election. That is the objective that the U.F.M. should set for itself; that, and the return of candidates who will show that within the ranks of the farmers there is as good material for public service as may be found in the ranks of any other class or profession.

Group Organization

In this issue of The Guide is published the first instalment of an article by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, on the subject of group organization as a method of creating an active, efficient and intelligent democracy.

Although Mr. Wood has been steadily advocating this doctrine for a number of years, it was not until the U.F.A. and the U.F.O. as organizations encroached upon preserves which political parties looked upon as peculiarly theirs, that the subject assumed an importance demanding national attention. It was seized upon, during the recent federal election, by both political parties, neither of whom could see in it any merit. While Mr. Meighen and his press and platform supporters saw in it only evidence of extreme radicalism, if not positive bolshevism, Mr. King and his supporters saw in it merely the organization of narrow class selfishness. To what extent these opinions simply reflected the temper of electioneering rather than an honest effort to understand the idea it is now not necessary to enquire. The fact is that the group as the basis of any adequate application of the principles of true democracy is at the present time the central theme in a school of new political thought. We will quote just one eminent authority to show that it is sheer absurdity to connect with the idea either extreme radicalism or narrow class selfishness. Says Lord Haldane:

It is only by a sufficiency of intelligent discussion and by the evolution of common purpose in diverse forms of group life that the capacity of the individual citizen can be called forth. . . . He can create, and this he does best when joining with others to form a real whole of opinion and action, a living group, in which he can develop his personality. The first need of democracy is therefore training for citizenship, which must be trained for as we train to develop other capacities.

This quotation is taken from Lord Haldane's introduction to Miss M. P. Follett's

book, *The New State*, a work which discusses with philosophical depth the idea of the group in modern life, and which is a real inspiration to those who seek anxiously for a way of making democracy real.

There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of the advocates of the group idea. There is now quite a literature on the subject and those who wish may learn. The vital question is: Will it work among the complexities of modern society? If so, what should be the basis of the group? It is on the latter question that diversity of opinion is likely to arise, and it is the question of supreme importance to the farmers' organizations today. Every provincial association is now in politics as an association, and the path of history is strewn with the ruins of popular associations that have been wrecked on the reef of political action. Not one of these associations, however, was founded on the democratic basis of the local group. The autonomous local acting within a federation of locals, the whole constituting an organization in which differences of opinion are more than offset by the advantages of organization, is the heart of the new idea, and it is conceivable that such an organization creating and formulating its own policies will have strength to overcome the tendencies to disintegration naturally inhering in all forms of human association. In any case it is a thoroughly democratic experiment, just as all life is an experiment in which is tried an infinitude of methods to improve the conditions under which human beings must live. That is why the subject should be discussed, and always with the object of finding the better way of realizing democracy.

Parliament and Freight Rates

In the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the House of Commons on March 13, Premier King made a statement which

seems to indicate that the government has not entire confidence in the Railway Commission. Following Mr. Meighen in the debate, Mr. King said:

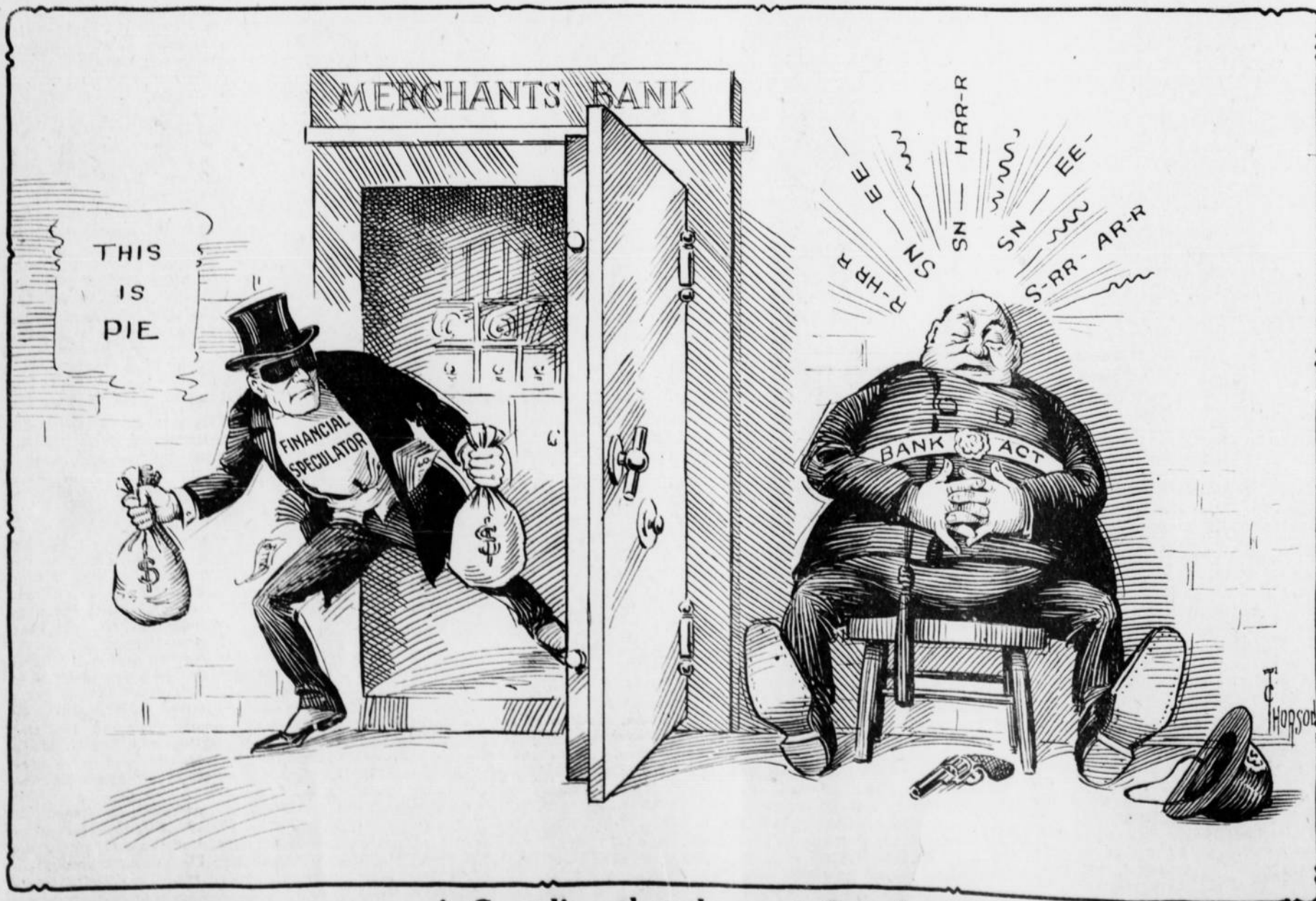
While it is perfectly true, as the leader of the opposition has said, that the Board of Railway Commissioners has power to regulate the railway rates, there is nothing which precludes the administration from using its influence to bring together the different railway companies with a view to their taking, of their own accord, a course which would result in a reduction of freight rates on basic commodities in the best interest of all parties concerned. That step has already been taken, and we hope that the railway companies will see the wisdom of speedily bringing about a reduction on basic articles. If it is not successful, then it will be for parliament to consider other methods which will, perhaps, be more effective.

Mr. King's remarks, it will be observed, are not of a very definite character, and it will be well, perhaps, to wait for details of the government's proposals before passing judgment upon them. It cannot, however, be too forcibly impressed upon Mr. King that the people of Western Canada will not be satisfied with any arrangement between the government and the railway companies which does not permit the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement to come into effect again when the suspending legislation expires next July. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement, made between the C.P.R. and the Dominion government in 1897, guaranteed for all time certain maximum rates for the carriage of grain and flour from all points on the company's lines in Western Canada to Fort William, and also upon certain other commodities when carried from the East to points in Western Canada. Those concessions were secured by the government of that day in return for a grant amounting to upwards of \$3,400,000 from the public treasury. Parliament in 1919, however, gave the Railway Commission power, for a period of three years, to permit

the railway companies to charge higher rates than those provided in the agreement, and as a result the farmers and consuming public generally of Western Canada have since been paying millions of dollars every year in excess freight rates.

The three years will expire in July next, and the railways, no doubt, will be prepared to give some concessions in exchange for the re-enactment of the law under which the agreement has been temporarily set aside. The government, however, if it yields to the C.P.R. in this matter, will not only be betraying the people, but it will be establishing a very dangerous precedent. If the Crow's Nest Pass agreement can be set aside, to the advantage of the C.P.R., then why should not some of the charter privileges of the C.P.R., such as the exemption of railway property from municipal taxation, be also repealed? The concessions secured by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement have been bought and paid for with the public money, and it is clearly the duty of the people's representatives in parliament to insist that its terms be carried out to the letter.

On January 18, 1897, Henry Stuart, of San Jose, California, loaned George Jones, of the same place, \$100 for three months at 10 per cent. per month. George disappeared after getting the money, but he turned up recently and Henry promptly sued him for principal and interest as per contract. The judge, with the aid of two accountants, figured that George today owes Henry \$304,840,332.916.658.16, and he gave judgment accordingly. As George now owes more than the total wealth of the world and Henry is creditor for the same, they no doubt feel that in their respective positions they are "some pumpkins." We understand there is no truth in the report that George will try to borrow the money from the Merchants Bank.



A Guardian that does not Guard

The Efficient Citizenship Group

A GROUP is a number of individuals who have accidentally or designedly come together. The group may be entirely accidental and temporary, or it may be organized and permanent. Several children may come together as a group for the purpose of playing, and disperse never to meet again, as temporary amusement was the only object of their meeting. This is an example of the simplest and most temporary group formation. But there are many variations between this and the larger, thoroughly and systematically organized group which will exist from generation to generation, continually developing greater capacity for dealing with the great social problems of life.

As individual children cannot deal efficiently with the affairs of amusement without coming together in groups, neither can the individual citizens deal efficiently with great social problems without some kind of group formation. This has been recognized in all efforts to develop democracy, but the thing that has not been recognized is the absolute necessity of systematic development of stability and efficiency in the group. Emphasis has been put on the size of the group rather than on its efficiency. The political party group is the most outstanding product of this false conception, and for generations this big, inefficient group has been hopelessly wrestling with social problems.

Group Must be Organized

It has been recognized for some time that the political party group is inefficient in solving social problems, and many citizens are beginning to see that before these problems can be dealt with intelligently there will have to be developed highly efficient groups for that purpose. But the question is, how to develop efficient social groups. It is apparent to all who have made a close study of this question that no efficient group can be developed except through long continued, systematic organization. This kind of organization is so difficult that it has not been seriously attempted to any considerable extent until recently, and many of the attempts have temporarily failed.

How can we overcome these difficulties and make a success of organizing efficient social groups?

Basis of Organization

To begin with, sufficient interest must be involved to induce people to go to the trouble of organizing. The greatest general interest that men have, should, if possible, be made the basis of this organization. It does not take a very exhaustive survey of social conditions to discover that at the present time humanity's greatest general interest is economic. Therefore if any interest is vital enough to the welfare of people to induce them to develop organization to efficiency, the economic should be.

But there is so much confusion growing out of individual interest in economic affairs that many different viewpoints and conflicts of opinion prevail, and it is not reasonable to believe that all the people can be organized into one group, even on the economic basis. This forces the necessity of sub-dividing the general interest until a basis is found for the group, among the individuals of which there will not be more conflict of opinion than can be overcome in organization. All progress is difficult and must take the way of least resistance.

No phase of social progress has ever presented more difficulties than voluntary organization. The least possible resistance you can get in an economic group is a common interest and a common viewpoint among its members. This is found in what is known as the economic class. This basis furnishes the vital economic interest, and reduces resistance to a minimum. If we will not respond to this vital interest, or if we cannot overcome this resistance, we cannot organize.

The soundness of this logic is verified by the fact that efficient groups

An Exposition of the Theory and Principles of Economic Class Group Organization as a factor in promoting True Democracy--By H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta

have already been organized on this basis. It is true that the groups that have reached the highest degree of efficiency are all plutocratic, but exactly the same fundamental principles will have to be followed, and, in fact, are being followed in the organization and development of democratic groups.

A Driving Force Necessary

We would think that people long ago would have realized the benefits to be derived from systematic organization, and basing their movement on their most immediate and vital interest, and pursuing the way of least resistance, would have gone forward zealously in the work of organization, and the

laws are ever acting and reacting upon each other, the destructiveness of competition forcing co-operation to higher development, and this in turn increasing the destructiveness of competition. Competition is the law of destruction, and all the destruction that has ever been wrought by man against his fellow man has been wrought by competition. All construction of social strength has been done by co-operation. By co-operation men have built nations, by competition these nations have destroyed each other. The strength that was developed in building the nation was used in destroying other nations.

Practically all the strength that has been developed in the past through co-

made by primitive savages, lies beyond the first glimmering light of tradition, forever hidden in the utter darkness of the night of savagery.

But, however remote the time may be, there was a beginning, a first step, and while we can by no means fix the time, we may imagine what the first actual step of social progress was. Somewhere, at some time, a primitive savage conceived the idea of trading some article he possessed beyond his immediate needs, for something he wanted that another savage had. Anyhow this first trade was made, and my imagination can conceive of no more appropriate event to fix as the first step of social progress, and the first discovery of the great central institution of present day civilization, namely, trade and commerce. From this first beginning, up to the present phase in the development of civilization has been a long and cruel way, and the end is not yet.

All of the past efforts of man have been devoted primarily to the development of social institutions, and we now have sufficient of these institutions to serve what would seem to be all of the legitimate wants of all the people in the world, if they were used for that purpose in accordance with the true laws of life. But they have never been so used. The work that is before us in the future is to learn to use these institutions in accordance with true social laws. This involves the shifting of our social system from a competitive to a co-operative basis.

Man Under Law of Animalism

When man first began to develop the rude elements of social institutions he began to compete for the benefits to be derived from them. In his primitive condition he was very close to the lower animal. He knew nothing about a social system or social laws. The only law he had ever seen exemplified was the law of animalism, which is the law of competition. Under the guidance of this law the strong animal competed against and destroyed the weak in order to propagate his own superior strength. Science tells us that this is the true primary animal law, but only the fool will tell us that it is the true ultimate social law. But it was the only law of life that our primitive forefathers knew anything about, and inevitably and unavoidably they began to act under its guidance.

As they began to compete for the benefits to be derived from the first rudiments of social institutions, the results of the operation of that law inevitably followed. The strong individual succeeded and the weak failed. As the weak failed they were forced to take refuge under the operation of another law.

Beginning of Co-operation

There is only one other law of life besides competition, which is co-operation. The weak individuals began to co-operate in the formation of group units, thereby developing strength to withstand the competition of the strong individuals. This higher unit of strength, developed by co-operation but used competitively, reacted and forced the development of still greater co-operative units. From this beginning the laws of competition and co-operation continued to act and react on each other, ever forcing the formation of still greater co-operative units until we find the present condition of development. These units were raised from the primitive family, to the patriarchal family, then to the clan, then to the tribe, and finally to the nation which is the highest distinct unit of strength that has ever been organized.

All this progress being based primarily on the law of competition, these units ever continued to compete against each other. The destructiveness of competition increased as the strength of the unit increased, and the results of competition always followed. Nation

Continued on Page 19



H. W. Wood

and specific so that an equally clear cut answer can be given, and The Guide will ask Mr. Wood to answer those questions that bear vitally on the subject.—The Editor.

The question of "economic class group organization" has attracted quite a considerable amount of attention, and has been the theme of much editorial comment in Canada, owing to the consistent advocacy of the idea by President Wood of the United Farmers of Alberta. Opponents of the Farmers' Movement made much of it in an adverse way in the recent federal election, and The Guide, feeling that there was need for some authoritative exposition of the idea, has been pressing Mr. Wood for some time to prepare an article on the subject. We are now glad to be able to publish it for the information of our readers and for intelligent discussion.

Upon the conclusion of this article The Guide will welcome letters commendatory or critical of the principles set forth by Mr. Wood and will publish those letters which break new ground on either side of the subject, with the object of having every phase of the question as it affects the farmers' organizations thoroughly and intelligently discussed. Readers who prefer the interrogative method are invited to send in questions clear cut

development of efficiency. But they did not. We find, by close analysis, that the force of attraction alone has not been sufficient to induce them to make progress through this channel. Another force was necessary.

The attractive force having been exhausted, and all possible resistance eliminated, the only other inducement to go forward that could possibly be added was a driving force. This was added and finally resulted in starting the people to moving forward.

This driving force is competition.

True and False Social Laws

It is interesting to study the effect of the operation of the laws of competition and co-operation upon each other in social development. Competition is the false social law, and no social system based primarily on this law can ever reach perfection. Co-operation is the true social law, and a true social system must be founded primarily on that law.

All past social progress has been founded primarily on the law of competition, but the law of co-operation has been operating secondarily. These

operation has been used for competitive purposes. This will continue to be so as long as our social system is based primarily on the law of competition instead of co-operation. As soon as we begin to develop co-operation for co-operation's sake, realizing that it is the true law, we will begin to force our social system from the basis of competition to that of co-operation. Then will begin the real test of the ability of the human race to become truly civilized.

The Development of the Past

Before we can get a clear understanding of how the law of competition is acting, and will act in forcing the development of social groups, it will be necessary to review, in greater detail, what has been done in the past. We can not definitely trace the progress of man back to the actual beginning. We can trace it back a little way by the light of history. We can dimly trace it a little further by the twilight of legend and tradition. But there is no doubt that infinitely the greater lapse of time from the actual beginning, from the very first step of progress that was

News from the Organizations

For a Smaller Convention

The secretary of the Lothian local of the S.G.G.A., Wm. A. Nelson, a short time ago forwarded two resolutions to the Central office, Regina, with a view to their being presented to the annual convention, and, while they arrived too late to be brought before the convention, one at least may provide food for thought in connection with next year's annual gathering; that is, the almost perennial question of reducing the convention to more manageable proportions.

The proposal of this local is so to change the basis of representation as to reduce the number of delegates to 200 or 250, and among the reasons advanced for this proposition are the following: That many delegates have to vote on questions without having been able to hear the discussion; that many able men cannot address so large an audience; that a few men run the convention, while the vast majority have no influence in shaping the work of the convention; that many locals are too poor to send a delegate, while several locals might unite for that purpose; and that a smaller convention would tend to encourage delegates to take part in the discussions, and thus make more leaders and fewer followers.

Locals have lots of time, previous to next convention, to "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the proposals of our Lothian members.

Save the Children

In anticipation of enquiries which may otherwise be made by local secretaries of the S.G.G.A., we wish to call attention to the fact that a provincial organization for the relief of the starving children of Russia was organized at a meeting held in the city hall, Regina, on Saturday afternoon, March 4, under the chairmanship of T. M. Bee, general secretary of the Saskatchewan Canadian Patriotic Fund.

A provincial executive was formed at the meeting, of which the lieutenant-governor is honorary president, and the Hon. S. J. Latta, chairman. The executive is thoroughly representative of all classes in the province. T. M. Bee was appointed secretary, and all subscriptions intended for the fund, which, by the way, is known as the Save the Children Fund, should be addressed to him at McCallum-Hill Building, Regina.

Neepawa District Debating

The executive board of Neepawa district U.F.M. met in Keyes, March 10. The principal business was to arrange for the next series of debates to be held in the district. The winners of the first series were the teams from Ingelow, Osprey, Riding Mountain, Bellhampton, Arden, Ogilvie, Howden and Kelwood. These teams were paired as follows:

Ingelow and Osprey, debate to be held at Osprey.

Riding Mountain and Bellhampton, at Bellhampton.

Arden and Ogilvie, at Ogilvie.

Howden and Kelwood, at Kelwood.

Debates are expected to be held before April 1. In all cases the visiting team takes the affirmative. The subject for debate is as follows:

"Resolved: That there should be an Educational Qualification for the Franchise in Canada."

The board also decided to donate a first prize of \$10 and a second prize of \$5.00 for the best essay on the United Farmers' movement. Prizes are to be competed for by the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of the district. Essays will be judged by the judges of the Extension Service of the Educational Department of the province. The competition is to be limited to grade 8 and under, and elimination contests will be held in each school competing.

The Women's Conference is to be held in Plumas this year, under the leadership of Mrs. McGregor.

Portage Going Ahead

The Portage U.F.M. local is reported "alive and kicking." Their record in

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

the recent membership campaign is a very fine one. The secretary the other day remitted dues for 137 members. That means a strong working group, a body that with regular meetings and carefully laid plans and live officers can do almost anything it desires in that community.

On Friday evening their splendid community hall was the scene of a jubilee function by way of crowning the special effort of the campaign.

There was community singing, led by Rev. I. V. Carruthers; some songs and readings, and flag drill by eight pupils of the Euclid School, under the management of Miss M. Tidsbury. Then all retired to the basement, where the ladies had an ample supply of good things which were enjoyed by all, after which a very enjoyable dance was indulged in till shortly after midnight, when it broke up, all voting it one of the best outings of the season.

The Community Restaurant

The question of the provision of community restaurants in country towns is one that might with advantage be discussed by local associations, and we have therefore pleasure in giving publicity to the following short article, dealing with this matter, prepared by J. F. Booth, commissioner of co-operation and markets in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture:

"The banker tells us to develop thrift by making regular deposits of money in the bank. The advice is good, but how many farmers today can make a deposit in the bank? When they go to town it takes the price of at least one bushel of wheat to pay for a substantial lunch at the restaurant. Think of it; and think, too, of the kind of meal and kind of service met with in the average small town. Is there anything for the farmer's wife to look forward to when she makes her weekly visit to town? No rest room; and the desire to eat is even checked by the thought of the food that will be served.

"Someone says: 'Things were different when hotels had their licenses.' Things were, and the majority of people

decided that even at the cost of foregoing some of the convenience they had become accustomed to, they had no wish to participate, even to a degree, in the profits through the drink traffic.

The Co-operative Way

"Co-operation is being used today to deal with problems that the farmer cannot solve by any other means, and co-operation can solve the restaurant problem of the country town. Here is a matter that can be profitably discussed at Grain Growers' locals and other community gatherings. It is not suggested that there is a need for the idea to be worked out in every small town, but, unfortunately, conditions exist at a great many points which call for immediate change. Where incorporated co-operative associations are located half the battle is won because here is a source of supply and an established business organization.

"It is, however, a matter that should be dealt with largely by the women folk of the community and it is commended to their consideration. No doubt points would arise that could very profitably be discussed with the Household Science Branch of the Department of Education, Regina. Think of what might be—clean floors, tables, walls, food—and co-operate for it, and remember, too, that you are only providing something that would be demanded later by the leaders of the boys' and girls' clubs of the present time. This is just the kind of things that these young people will handle and handle successfully, but let's get ahead of them."

Armenian Relief

Saskatchewan has already made a very substantial contribution to the Armenian Relief Fund, and apparently there is more to follow. The total contribution recorded up to the middle of February amounted to the sum of \$12,143.88, divided almost equally between cash and grain contributions, the separate amounts being, cash, \$6,515.59, and grain, \$5,628.29, with probably 500 or 600 bushels of grain still unsettled

for. In addition to this, North Battleford, Humboldt, Aberdeen, Lloydminster and Rosthern are each endeavoring to raise a car of wheat for the fund.

When it is remembered that conditions have for some months past not been at all favorable for such an appeal, one cannot but feel a considerable amount of gratification that the response has been so great. It has not yet been possible to check up the amounts contributed with the amounts pledged on the pledge cards, and for this reason it is impossible at present to make any estimate as to the ultimate contribution of the province.

Power Brings Responsibility

"Members are especially urged to attend this meeting, the most important in the year. Power brings responsibility, and now that the U.F.A. has become a power in the land, it is more than ever necessary that every one of us should get behind our local and make it a success, as the whole farmers' movement is founded upon the locals, and as they are, so will it be."

The above paragraph, which is taken from the notice of the annual meeting of the Millet local, applies with equal force to every other U.F.A. local.

Local Membership Drive

Lonebutte local reports that a membership drive is in progress and meeting with great success. They recently put on a sale and dance which netted \$94 to the treasury, and also provided enjoyment for a large attendance. In the two polls in this vicinity in the recent election, only nine votes were recorded against the U.F.A. candidate, Mr. Garland.

Play Hour for Children

A novel feature of a social gathering, following a recent meeting of the Kipperville U.F.A. local, was a play hour for the children. It was hugely enjoyed by the young folks, and also by the elders. There was a short musical program, given by local talent, and the serving of cake and coffee brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

New Locals

A. Lunan, director for Strathcona constituency, recently conducted a very successful organization tour in the district around Leduc. Reports have been received from the following newly organized locals: Conjuring local, president, Mr. Cook; secretary, E. S. Sparrow. Buford local, president, John Ecklund; secretary, J. O. Dahl. Calmar local, president, C. J. Blomquist; secretary, Robert M. Cupples. Telfordville local, president, Geo. McFarquhar; secretary, Mrs. Geo. McFarquhar. Glidhurst local, president, J. M. Holma; secretary, Jos. Holma. Gahlgren local, president, R. Babletz; secretary, Oscar Babletz.

Mr. Lunan states that the meetings were well attended and very enthusiastic and that at Conjuring Creek everyone present became a member. "Glidhurst district," he says, "is settled with Ukrainians. Mr. Fedun, M.L.A. for Victoria constituency, came and gave an address to them. They were very enthusiastic and I believe will build up a strong local."

Rev. Father J. A. Ouellette assisted in the organization of a new local at Falher, in the Grouard constituency. Forty-four members signed the roll. The officers were elected as follows: Alphonse Garipey, president; Leon Ray, secretary.

Two new locals have been organized recently in the Red Deer constituency by A. C. Johnstone. Carlos local at Carlos begins with five paid up members, and the secretary is F. E. Street.

Central local, near Lacombe has 10 members, and the officers are F. Emerson and Percy R. Banks.

A new local known as Lethbridge Central has recently been organized with thirty-five members. S. S. Dunham is elected president and K. D. Johnson secretary.

Save Our Land



BY JONATHAN HUGHES ARNETT.

Oh for a tongue of flaming fire
To smite the Souls of men of power,
And kindle there a living flame
To purify them in this hour.

Men who have power to lead aright
The forces of our Nation's thought,
And bring again the simple faith
To save this Land, so sore distraught.

Men who have power, if they forget
The lure of money, pomp and place,
And gird themselves to lead us on
To mould a truer, nobler race.

Men who have power to leave the plains
Of custom, creed and cant behind,
And lead us upward to the view
Of Liberty for all Mankind.

(Note—Mr. Arnett, the composer of "Our Own Saskatchewan" and other songs, wrote the above to express the aspirations and ideals of the party to whom it has been submitted.)

Why Pay this Tax?

THE tremendous annual losses sustained by farmers and by grain-handling concerns through shipment of immense quantities of weed seeds to lake ports, has been a matter of common observation for many years. It is difficult to estimate the total loss in any one year, but from figures obtainable it is in all probability well over \$500,000, a sum greater than the value of the 1921 western wool clip—a sum about equal to the net cost of maintaining our three agricultural colleges.

The loss to farmers alone for the one item of freight paid on screenings shipped to the lake front last year was in the neighborhood of \$325,000. The total weight of screenings for the last three years of available records has been:

1917-1918.....	87,688 tons
1918-1919.....	64,625 "
1919-1920.....	65,198 "

The average dockage of the various sorts of grain for the season of 1919-1920 was as follows:

	Average per car
Wheat 2.18 p.c. dockage	25.9 bus.
Oats14 "	2.8 "
Barley 1.70 "	23.4 "
Flax 12.29 "	118.5 "
Rye 4.50 "	54.3 "

(The figures quoted do not include shipments to private terminals.)

The available Canadian grain market figures show that the dockage on wheat has been nearly constant for the last few years, but there is every reason to believe that this problem will become increasingly severe as long as grain growing occupies the prominence it now enjoys in western agriculture. On the Minneapolis market, where figures have been kept over a long period, an alarming increase is indicated. The figures are grouped over six-year crop period:

1903-1908.....	2.7% dockage
1909-1914.....	2.9% "
1915-1920.....	4.0% "
1920.....	5.1% "

Besides the loss sustained by farmers, terminal elevator operators are also heavy losers. Information is available showing a loss of \$65,000 in one year for one Canadian company alone for 1921.

Feeding Value of Screenings

It should be remembered that only about 20 to 25 per cent. of the total screenings received at Fort William are saleable. Even on this proportion the price fluctuates greatly. In years of high corn prices, such as were experienced in 1918-1919, standard screenings could be advantageously disposed of. Now, with corn selling at less than the cost of production, screenings are a drug on the market, and the loss incurred by terminal elevator operators in disposing of all kinds of screenings in the coming year will probably surpass that of 1921.

Reports from the Dominion experimental farms have established a relatively high feeding value for the better class of screenings, which receive the government grade known as re-cleaned elevator screenings or standard stock food. They are stated to have approximately the same value as the coarse grains. Experience has shown, however, that western farmers cannot profitably buy screenings and ship back to prairie feeding points. Hence this food, which could be advantageously consumed in the West before transportation charges have enhanced its cost, is shipped to the dairy farming areas

Enormous sum paid annually by farmers on account of weed seeds shipped to lake front in car loads of commercial grain—To some extent avoidable—Entirely so in near future it is hoped—By P. M. Abel

of Wisconsin, Ontario and elsewhere by cheap lake freight. The loss to the livestock industry of Western Canada is apparent.

It is practically impossible to make a separation which will remove all the noxious seeds from screenings, but if they are passed through the roller mills at Fort William they are comparatively safe with respect to disseminating weeds. However, screenings are not always ground at the lake front, and their return to farms for grinding is fraught with grave risk. In at least one province legislation has been passed forbidding the transportation of screenings without a permit from the provincial department of agriculture. The department shifts the responsibility by refusing permits unless accompanied by a request for issuance from the municipal council governing the municipality wherein it is proposed to use the screenings. This acts as a further check on

which involves in a wholesale way the scrapping of engines now satisfactory; the provision of space to accommodate the additional or larger machines, and in many cases general structural rearrangement. This cost, or at any rate the extra overhead resulting therefrom, would have to be borne by shippers of grain. In other words, in addition to present grain handling charges there would have to be another cleaning charge. Such an innovation would undoubtedly prompt many farmers to ship their grain over loading platforms rather than through elevators, a development which would throw such an additional burden in the way of increased charges (direct and indirect) upon those who wished to avail themselves of elevator facilities that they, in turn, would probably consider it more profitable to use the loading platform, and thus disrupt a system of grain handling that, if unencumbered with undue cost and restrictions, is outstanding in convenience, efficiency and economy.

"While some good might come out of a recommendation that all elevators constructed in the future be equipped for cleaning, this committee of threshermen feels that by lending support to the principle that cleaning is the proper work of a country elevator, we might prejudice our chances of success in driving home a campaign for cleaning grain at the threshing machine—a campaign which promises results much more to the financial benefit of the farmer and to the permanent good of the land he works.

More Care in Operation

"In our opinion, much of the loss occasioned by the shipment of screenings in commercial grain can be avoided by the more intelligent operation of threshing machines. The common type of grain separator properly equipped and operated will remove practically all the seeds and foreign matter in wheat, with the exception of buckwheat and wild oats, and even these may be materially reduced in amount by the proper adjustments.

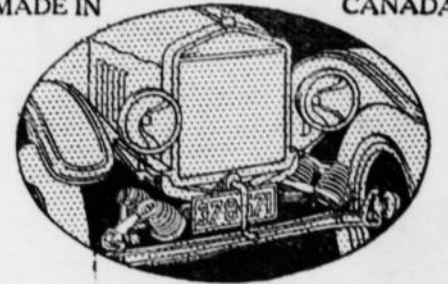
"Satisfactory separator operation, from the standpoint of removing screenings, depends largely on the type of sieves used in the shoe and the manner of their adjustment. For a side-shake shoe we recommend the slotted sieve, 5/64 inch by one-half inch. For the end-shake shoe we recommend the No. 6V screen. It goes without saying that all sieves should be fitted tightly into the shoe with the smooth surface uppermost. The hand will detect a decided roughness on the side through which the punch has come out. The V-screen should be put in the shoe with the apex of the triangular hole pointing to the rear end of the machine. In other words, the grain passing over the screen encounters the point of the triangle first and then passes over the base, which is at right angles to the line of travel. Screens fitted in this way will not choke so readily with wild oats.

"All machines should be fitted with an opening in each side of the shoe, whereby the operator may readily, with a brush or a smooth iron the shape of a hoe, clean off the sieve when it becomes clogged with wild oats.

"Where wild oats constitute a big percentage of the dockage and the farmer does not wish to reclean his grain to save the wild oats for feed, we think it is possible for the thresher to get rid of a large quantity of this

Continued on Page 15

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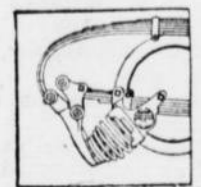
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235 Cars of Wheat REJECTED —

on account
of SMUT

This is the report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the three months ending Nov. 30th, 1921. This smutted wheat was discounted from 12c. to 17c. a bushel on the market, and at the present low prices, represents an enormous loss, which could have been avoided by the use of

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SMUT**

In the corresponding period in 1920—only 135 cars were rejected. The increased loss in 1921 is accounted for by the fact that only $\frac{1}{8}$ as much Standard Formaldehyde was used in 1921 as was used in 1920. Farmers who sought to economize, by not using formaldehyde lost many times its cost, in smutted crops.

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Yellow-Flowered Alfalfa

Search for Forage Crop to Meet Requirements of Western Farmer Revives
Interest in Old but Little Known Variety of Alfalfa with
Distinctive Characteristics

THE unusual display of interest in forage crops this year indicates that the lesson of the past two seasons has taken effect. There are signs that the acreage sown to hay and pasture will represent a very real increase over 1921. While all the grasses are sharing in this new popularity, the chief increase will be with legumes. Even on the low valuations of the present, the alfalfa crop of 1921 in the three prairie provinces was worth \$1,200,000 upon which there will be a substantial advance in 1922. Sweet clover, now past the experimental stage, will be the basis of the cattle ration on many farms in 1922. Hubam, the annual variety, has its champions and in Northern Alberta, Prof. Cutler and others have something which looks even better in Altaswede clover, a new and hardy variety of the biennial red. All of which presages an early funeral for the one-crop system of farming.

Perhaps some day we will all agree that the forage crop par excellence for western requirements is one of those in the above list. Perhaps not. E. O. Boyd, Rife, Alta., thinks not. He has pinned his faith to yellow-flowered alfalfa and has commenced its production and marketing on a commercial scale. Judging by its behavior on his Paramount Alfalfa Farm, he feels justified in claiming for it hardiness and feeding value far surpassing the varieties of purple and variegated flowered alfalfas now in common use.

Not New Discovery

While yellow-flowered alfalfa is a new name to most farmers it is as old as history. It grows in the wild state all over Europe and northern Asia, but no efforts have been made to cultivate it until recently. The first importation of seed made to the North American continent was made in 1896 by Prof. N. E. Hansen. Since that time a systematic collection of seed has been carried out by the American Department of Agriculture. Strains have been imported from practically every country in Europe and Asia. The widespread natural distribution of this plant is important to note, for this species, growing for centuries under diverse climatic and soil conditions, has developed a great many strains (at least 22 pure strains) which differ widely one from another in important respects. One would not expect to find the same hardiness in a strain brought from the irrigated regions of India or from Spain as varieties from Yakutsk, Siberia, where they occasionally experience a winter extreme of 84 degrees below zero, and summer temperatures up to 102, with an annual rainfall from eight to 12 inches. Experimentation in North Dakota has proved conclusively that sorts produced in this latter environment are more hardy than our com-

monly known alfalfas. On the other hand the strains of southern origin are probably less so.

Classified According to Growth

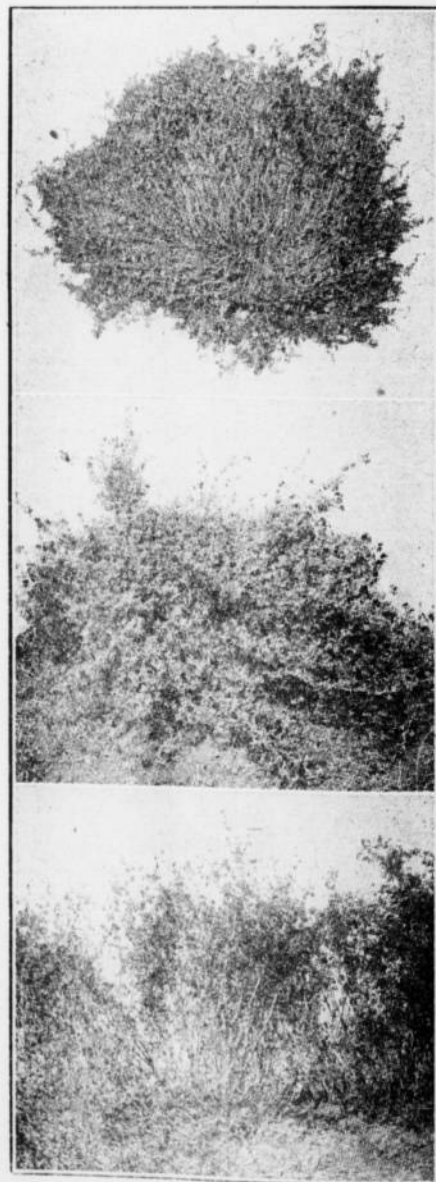
Besides differences in hardiness, strains of yellow-flowered alfalfa show marked differences in their physical characteristics and habits of growth. There is such a big variation in respect to vegetative growth that they have been divided into four groups on this basis. The upright form, represented by the Indian varieties, has erect stems very much like Grimm, and has furthermore about the same proportion between leaves and stems. At the other end of the classification there are some prostrate forms with very fine weak stems which trail over the ground like unsupported vines. Some of these develop crowns 36 inches across with 1,600 stems. As the stems are fine they show upon analysis a higher percentage of leaf, and are, therefore, better feed pound for pound when taken at the same stage of growth. They also retain their leaves better when curing than common alfalfa, but this advantage is more than offset by the fact that when making hay the mower teeth will not pick up the fine stems and considerable of the crop is left on the ground. Many of the Siberian sorts belong in this group. Between the erect and prostrate forms there are two intermediaries known by botanists as decumbent and ascending.

Yellow-flowered alfalfa has some peculiar root characteristics which must be considered for the most part favorable. Instead of a strong central tap root like the common alfalfas it has fibrous branching roots. From some of these, new shoots are sent up which develop into independent plants after the manner of sow-thistle and brome grass. This characteristic enables the species to withstand winter temperatures that kill all growth above ground. It must be apparent too that fibrous root systems leave more humus in the soil when such a crop is plowed under.

Yellow-flowered alfalfa has about the same growing season as the common alfalfa. In cooler climates it commences to grow earlier in the spring and stops growing earlier in the autumn. It has some advantage over common alfalfa in changeable spring weather, as it maintains its lead regardless of protracted spells of cold weather after growth has been induced by a warm start.

Some Disadvantages

American reports state that Grimm and Turkestan regularly outyield yellow-flowered alfalfa. This difference is accentuated by the difficulty of harvesting the latter. This suggests that if it supplants the favored sorts of today,

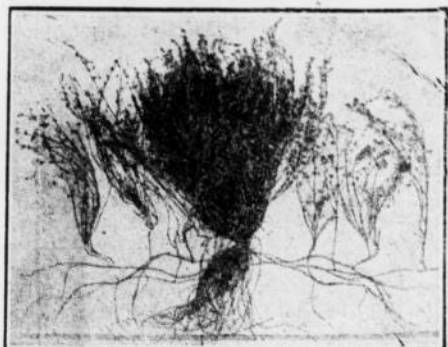


The three illustrations above show the tremendous variation between strains of yellow-flowered alfalfa. Above, prostrate form, like a dandelion (photo taken from above); centre, an intermediate form; below, an erect form.

it will be chiefly because of its value as a pasture plant.

The great weakness of the yellow-flowered species is its inability to recover after cutting. In California alfalfa under irrigation is often cut four times a year, so quickly will the old varieties recover. The Brookings (North Dakota) Experiment Station report that the rate of growth in yellow-flowered alfalfa after cutting is about half what it is with common alfalfa.

From the seedsman's point of view it has another undesirable characteristic, indeed the seeding habits of the



Some forms of yellow-flowered alfalfa make up for its deficient seeding propensities by spreading from underground root-stalks.

plant are such as to give serious concern in connection with the utilization of this species as a cultivated crop. Not only is the quantity of the seed small but a large percentage shatters before it can be harvested by ordinary methods. The seed is small so that a given weight or measure contains about twice as many seeds as the same quantity of common alfalfa, but the number of "hard" non-viable seeds is much greater so that the same rate of seeding must be observed.

Some hope has been entertained that yellow-seeded alfalfa sown broadcast on wild land which had received no cultivation might establish itself. This is being tried at several points in the United States. While none of the trials to date have been complete failures, they do not promise much.

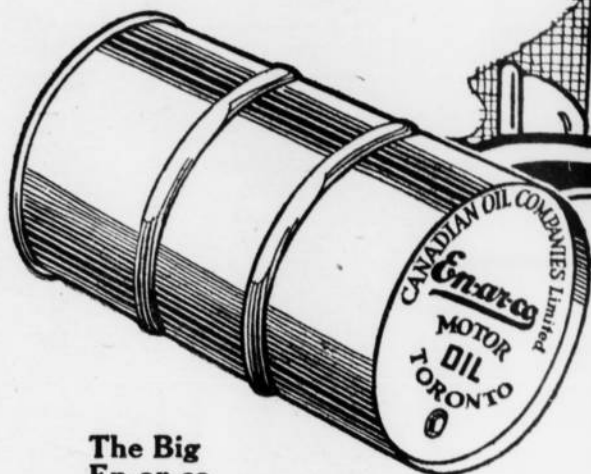
The chief contribution to Canadian agriculture which will be made by this variety will probably be through the instrumentality of some plant breeder who will combine its excellence with those of varieties now extensively grown. It is believed that Grimm, our best variety, is a cross between the yellow-flowered and the native alfalfa of Baden, Germany. If one of the less hardy European strains of yellow-flowered alfalfa produced such a valuable hybrid what may we not expect from the scientific mating of the hardier varieties with upright, heavy-yielding, heavy-seeding common stock.

Formalin and Better Germination

The efficacy of formalin in controlling smut ought to be the first article in every farmer's confession of faith. Through its agency smut has completely disappeared for years at a time in certain localities and failing its return some farmers have grown indifferent about continued treatment. The folly of such a course was pointed out by Prof. V. W. Jackson in a talk on plant diseases before the 1922 convention of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies convention. He pointed out that our grain crops are all more or less susceptible to attack by root rots of which we know very little, and that formalin plays an important part in their control.

One of these unfamiliar diseases is known as Fusarium root rot. The tiny organism which causes it lives in the soil and attacks the root hairs of the newly germinated seed. Formalin, as everyone knows who has handled it, is a very penetrating gas. Grain which is treated does not give off all the gas immediately, but preserves traces for a considerable length of time. When treated grain is seeded, the particles of soil surrounding the tiny root hairs become disinfected and treated grain sown in a field infested with root rot thereby escapes serious injury. Not so grain treated with bluestone. This agent is not a gas. Minute bluestone crystals are deposited on the surface of

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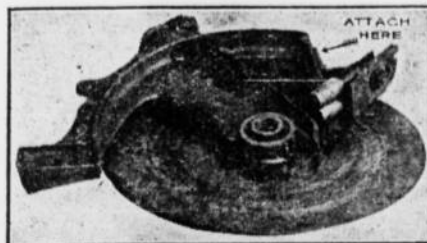
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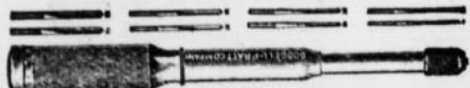
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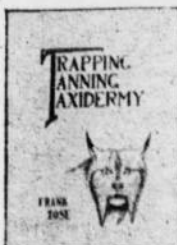
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A Complete Book on Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY—DO
YOUR OWN TANNING AT HOME

You can successfully prepare your own hides or pelts for any uses you require. No experience necessary; tools all home-made, and but few chemicals (which you can get from your druggist) to buy. The tanning section of The Guide's new book, Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy, covers the following practical subjects: Home-made tools (described and illustrated); preparing skins for tanning (salting, beaming, softening, fleshing, stretching, drying, breaking and cleaning); tanning liquor for use in making robes, etc.; how to make robes from horse, cow and sheep hides; how to make leather from hides or pelts (loosening and removing hair, skiving, scouring, stuffing, graining, blacking); preparations to use in tanning and blacking leather; how to tan rawhide; how to tan deerskin for gloves and how to make it buff color; how to make glove leather from calf, dog, lamb or cat skins; how to remove wool from sheep hides. Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy is the only book of its kind. It was prepared especially for Guide readers by Frank Tose, an expert trapper and taxidermist.



Full Instructions on Trapping and Taxidermy

The trapping section covers traps, deadfalls, snares, lures and scents. It also gives separate detailed instructions for trapping each fur-bearing animal common to the Canadian West. The taxidermy section contains instructions anyone can follow for skinning, stuffing, mounting, etc., of animals, birds, fish, etc.; making fur rugs, with and without heads, mounting and polishing horns and hoofs, mounting heads; how to make, at home, the necessary preparations and tools.

Every Detail Covered—Profusely Illustrated

The outstanding thing about the book is the plain manner in which it is written, the clearness of the instructions and the wealth of detail both in description and illustration. Mr. Tose is a master in the fields of trapping, tanning and taxidermy, and yet he has written a book that any beginner can take and follow successfully. The experience he has gained in years of study is boiled down for you in simple language. Methods and preparations that have made his work so successful are given freely for your use. The book has 128 pages and 119 illustrations. Every tool required can be made at home. The book will save you money and turn waste material into profit.

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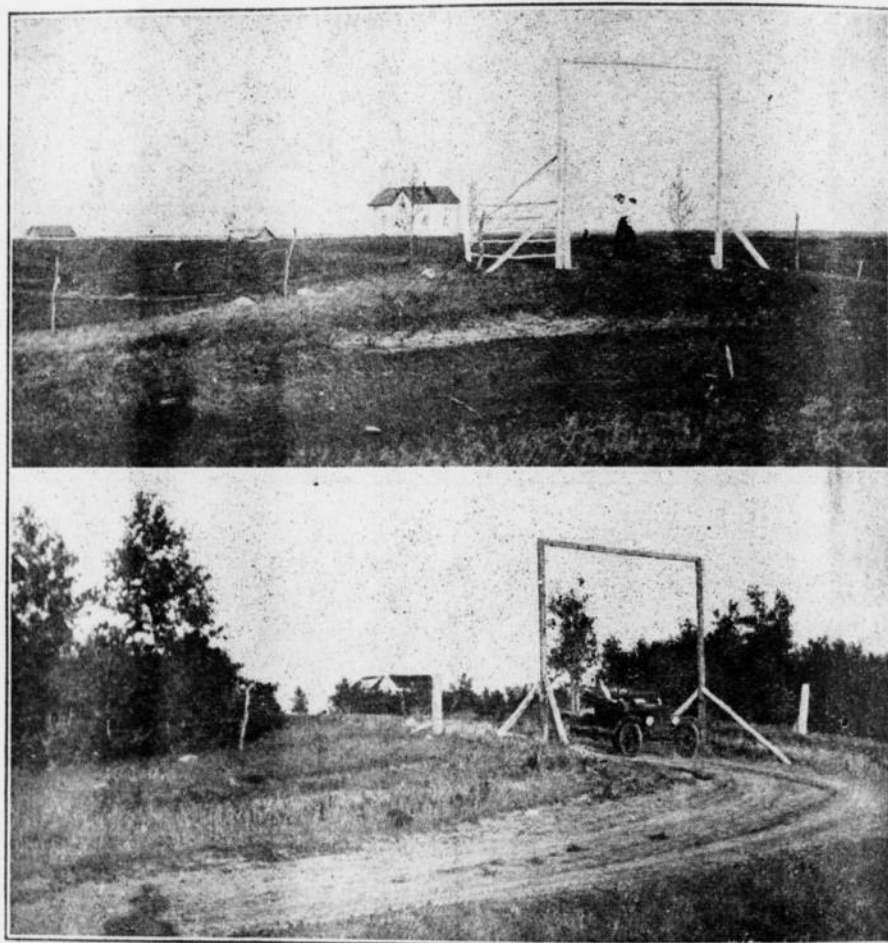
the seed when the liquid evaporates, but these have not the power to circulate through the soil like formalin gas. Grain which is sown without any treatment whatever is more susceptible to attack by root parasites.

When a freshly sown crop is attacked by root rot either the newly germinated seeds die without sending a shoot above ground or the subsequent stand is sickly and thin. In the first case, farmers usually attribute the unsatisfactory results to low germination of seed. This explains why grain treated with formalin will appear to germinate better. Actually no chemicals applied to grain can increase its germinability but this is the apparent effect. When the

wheat makes its appearance and grows indifferently, farmers occasionally say the soil is wheat-sick.

Prof. Jackson spoke of the various devices for pickling grain recently put on the market for which large claims are made. He pronounced a distinct warning against one specific type, by which gas was forced through a perforated pipe fitted in the bottom of a wagon box. Some other makes were more or less good, said he, but after all there was nothing wrong with the old type of hand pickler and the results obtained from it were certain. By all means, said Prof. Jackson, formalin your seed grain this year whether you have smut in the locality or not.

DO YOU LIVE IN A HOUSE OR A HOME?



Two photos taken from the same spot, the upper one in 1908, the lower one in 1920.
From Vimy Ridge Ranch, Semans, Sask.

In The Guide issue of February 1 there appeared an illustration of the Indian Head Forestry Farm before trees were planted, and again after about 15 years' growth. Considerable correspondence has come into the office in regard to this, the general criticism being that the average farmer cannot hope to secure the same result as a farm with the resources of the government behind it. Nevertheless, we have had photographs from the same men who make this criticism showing, with justifiable pride, what they have been able to accomplish.

One of the junior members in the partnership of G. W. Booth and Sons, Vimy Ridge Ranch, Semans, Sask., sends in the photos reproduced on this page with the following comment: "You will note from the pictures that this farm was bald prairie in 1908, when the first picture was taken. The few trees shown in that view were transplanted from the bush some miles away; they were black poplar and came up very slowly thereafter. The first 1,500 trees secured from Indian Head were planted in the spring of 1908. A like number were secured in 1909, and several hundred a year thereafter until altogether 7,000 were set out."

"Although they have caused a lot of work and study to preserve them, they have, nevertheless, done well, and from my own observation travelling about the western provinces I can truthfully say there are few places as fine. This has all been accomplished in 15 years."



This illustration, like the other one on this page, is from the home of G. W. Booth and Sons, Semans, Sask. It is a view up the 200-yard driveway leading from gate to house. This growth was obtained in 12 years. The trees are maple, ash, cottonwood, elm, willow and Russian poplar. Mr. Booth favors the latter for western conditions.

Business and Finance

Better Times Coming

THE present is a time for courage. The farmers of Western Canada have certainly experienced, and are still experiencing, one of the most difficult periods in the history of this country. Deflation has hit them hard. It has hit them harder than any other class because the price of the things which the farmer produces fell months ago, while the prices of the things he has to buy are only now starting on the down grade.

But there are many signs which point to the fact that the corner has now been turned and that from now on conditions will steadily improve. It is quite evident that the cost of production in 1922 will be considerably below that of 1921. A big cut has already been made in implement prices. The cost of seed and feed is considerably lower than it was a year ago. Labor is cheaper. Freight rates, there is little doubt, will be lower before the next crop is marketed.

Living Costs Falling

Most of the commodities that the farmer has to buy, both in farm equipment and household and personal supplies, are cheaper than they were a year ago, and will likely show further declines in the next few months. In other words the abnormal spread between producer's and consumer's prices is being narrowed and business is getting on a more equitable basis.

Many farmers, as the result of recent experience, are feeling discouraged. A great many would have been better off today if they had not seeded an acre of land last year, and they may be tempted to do as little as possible this year, and wait for better times. This is not the time, however, to give way to discouragement. Unless unforeseen disaster should come, this year is bound to be much better than last, and the only thing for the farmer to do is to work his land as well and as economically as possible, firm in the faith that his efforts will not be unrewarded.

Lessons of Hard Times

Hard times teach their lessons. During periods of prosperity habits of extravagance are developed. Money is borrowed and not always spent wisely. Overhead expense in the form of interest is increased. Speculation is indulged in. Business gets on a false basis. Reaction follows, and those who have misled themselves with the belief that prosperous conditions were going to last forever have to suffer for their mistakes. When hard times come habits of economy and thrift are forced upon the people. They work harder, produce more and spend less, and so prepare the way for a return of prosperity. The wise man will conserve his resources in times of prosperity, and take advantage of the opportunity to place himself in a position where he can stand the reaction to hard times that will inevitably follow.

Better times are coming. This country cannot get well on the road to recovery until it has a fair average crop at a fair average price. There is no reason why that should not come this year. This is a time for hard work, thrift, economy and courage.

British Income Tax

The following letter addressed to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, will be of interest to readers of this paper who have property or investments in the United Kingdom:

Dear Sir:—May I remind those of your readers who receive income from the United Kingdom and have already made a claim to the Inland Revenue for repayment of the Income Tax deducted therefrom for last year, that a further claim can now be made in respect of the current financial year.

To those of your readers who possess such income and have not yet made their claims, I would point out that by the Finance Act, 1920, a British subject resident out of the United Kingdom is entitled to recover the whole or part of the Income Tax deducted from income arising in this country. With tax at six shillings in the pound, it means a

very considerable addition to the income of such persons.

In addition to the above claims any person whether British subject or otherwise may recover the whole of the tax deducted from the interest on foreign and colonial securities paid through this country for the past three years. I have known these claims to amount to hundreds of pounds.

I have made the subject of Income Tax claims my special study, and am prepared to give the benefit of my experience to any of your readers without charge, as it occurs to me that it is a great pity that many thousands of pounds should be lost annually through ignorance of a legal right.

I shall be very pleased to reply to any enquiries sent to me at the address stated below:

I am, &c.,
Sidney King.

Room 41, Langbourne Chambers,
17, Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.3, England.

Bond Prices

Allan, Killam and McKay, Ltd., furnish the following approximate bond quotations:

	Price	Yield Per cent.
Alberta, 6's, 1936	\$106.00	5.41
Assinibola, (Mun.) 6's,		
1941	97.17	6.25
British Columbia, 6's		
1941	105.32	5.55
C.N.R. (Dom. Guar.) 4's		
1934	84.55	5.75
Canada Steamships, 5's		
1943	70.00	8.00
Dominion Textile, 6's,		
1949	99.00	6.08
Fort Garry, 7's, 1951	110.04	6.25
*Laurentian Power, 6's,		
1936	93.28	6.75
*Lachine, 5's, 1954	94.00	5.40
*Lachine (P.Q.), 5's, 1954	93.90	5.40
*Lethbridge Irrigation		
(Alta. Guar.) 6's, 1951	107.26	5.50
Manitoba, 4-1/2's, 1953	85.77	5.40
Montreal, 5-1/2's, 1932	100.00	5.50
Manitoba Power, 7's,		
1941	100.00	7.00
N.B.Ry. (C.P. Guar.)		
3-1/2's	62.50	5.60
Ontario, 6's, 1936	105.50	5.45
*Price Bros., 5's, 1940	87.72	6.10
Quebec (Prov.) 5-1/2's,		
1936	101.01	5.40
*St. Boniface, 5's, 1935	89.74	6.10
Saskatchewan, 4's, 1949	79.62	5.45
Steel Co. of Canada, 6's,		
1940	100.00	6.00
Saskatchewan 4-1/2's,		
1954	85.69	5.45
Toronto, 6's, 1943	107.00	5.45
Winnipeg Water Dist.,		
6's, 1951	107.21	5.50
Winnipeg, 5-1/2's, 1937	100.75	5.42
Windsor (Ont., Guar.)		
6's, Serial		5.60

Canadian Victory Bonds, 5-1/2's		
1922	99.80	5.70
1923	99.70	5.65
1924	99.50	5.67
1927	100.90	5.34
1933	102.60	5.20
1934	99.90	5.51
1937	104.95	5.05

War Loan Bonds 5%		
1925	98.00	5.50
1931	98.00	5.25
*1937	100.95	4.90

*Payable in American as well as Canadian funds.

The figures shown under the heading "yield" in the above table indicate the percentage of return to be secured upon the investment, provided the bonds are bought at the price stated and held to maturity, when they will be redeemed at par. For example, the first bond on the list is an Alberta government security, bearing six per cent. interest, which can be bought at present for \$106 per \$100 bond, yielding 5.41 per cent. The immediate return is just over 5.66 per cent. on the investment, but when the bond is redeemed in 1936, there will be a loss of principal of \$6 on each \$106 invested. To provide for this, so as to leave the original investment intact, it is necessary to put aside out of the \$6 received annually in interest a sum which, with compound interest will amount to \$6.00 when the bond reaches maturity. In this case the \$6.00 should, theoretically, be regarded as consisting of \$5.73 1/2 interest and 26 1/2 cents capital. The original investment is \$106, and \$5.73 1/2 is equal to 5.41 per cent., while 27 cents invested annually at 5.41 per cent. compound interest for 15 years will

produce \$6.00. Similarly, when a bond is bought below par, the immediate return is less than the actual yield, the difference being made up by the gain accruing when the bond is redeemed at full value.

Large Patronage Dividend

The Central Co-operative Commission Association, which is handling livestock for farmers at South St. Paul, Minn., has recently paid to its members a patronage dividend of 25 per cent., as well as a dividend on capital stock of eight per cent. Between August 8 and December 31, 1921, the farmers' agency handled 4,424 cars of stock, which was more than any other firm on the market handled in the whole

year. The commission charged by the co-operative agency was approximately 25 per cent. lower than the prevailing rate, so that with the return of the dividend the farmers altogether saved nearly one-half the usual cost of marketing their livestock.

The total receipts of the association in commissions during the five months amounted to \$73,360.85, and after paying back to the shippers and shareholders \$19,124.22 in dividends, the agency has a surplus of several thousand dollars in hand.

Women, on the average, live longer than men. That's one reason why a man should carry sufficient life insurance to support his wife after his death.

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Imperial Mica Axle Grease prevents friction, heat and wear. Its use makes wheels turn easier and axles last longer. It also takes a load of strain off horses and harness. It goes twice as far and lasts twice as long as ordinary grease. Sold everywhere in various sizes from one pound tins to barrels.

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Joint Ill and Goitre

Losses previously charged to Former Disease may be Partially Accounted For by Thyroid Inefficiency in Dams—Manitoba Veterinarian Prosecutes Promising Research

GUIDE readers will recollect the previous mention made of the work of Dr. H. N. Thompson, of Virden, in combatting joint-ill.

Briefly stated, his researches have been along the line of perfecting a vaccine which is used on the dam before foaling. This practice recommended itself because so many foals were affected at birth, hence preventive treatment of the foal was impossible; because the period between the birth and death of affected foals was so short as to forbid the possibility of curative treatment; and lastly because the evidence seemed to indicate that foals from certain dams were more susceptible than foals from others and hence the disease was congenital. Dr. Thompson has been experimenting for six or seven years along this line, and has developed a vaccine which produces positive results. In 1921 only five per cent. of the treated mares produced foals showing symptoms of joint ill, in spite of the fact that many of these mares were selected for treatment, by reason of the fact that they had previously produced diseased foals.

Goitre

There is another condition however, which, while not generally recognized, may have something to do with the present relatively high rate of mortality among foals, and a condition which has no doubt been often mistaken for joint ill infection. This is a condition brought about by a deficiency of the products of the thyroid gland (any enlargement of this gland in man being known as goitre).

This gland plays a most important part in the proper regulation of the bodily functions, it governs the growth of all cells and sustains their functional activities, facilitates the breaking down of exhausted cells and governs the elimination of the waste products of their disintegration, regulates the oxygen intake and the carbon output, stabilizes the blood pressure, maintains the proper constituents of the blood, equalizes the body temperature, exercises a protective antitoxic and immunizing action, defending the body not only against the toxic products of its own metabolism, but also against invasion by disease-producing organisms and injury from their products; in short it maintains and keeps at a high level the efficiency of all bodily functions.

Any deviation from the normal functioning of this gland results in more or less disturbance in the general health of the body but when this condition occurs in the pregnant animal, it has a most detrimental effect on the development and vitality of the offspring.

This condition is best illustrated and most easily recognized when it affects the pregnant sow, and results in what is commonly known as "hairless pigs." Here we see that the young are born, weak, dead or dying, usually of normal size and weight, though often oversize, deficient in vitality, the skin and muscles soft and pulpy, the neck more or less thickened, and the skin more or less devoid of hair.

In his own experience as a horse breeder, and later as a veterinarian, Dr. Thompson states that he noticed similar conditions in new-born foals, and that it was practically impossible to differentiate between some forms of joint-ill and typical goitre cases. While it would be unreasonable to expect that foals suffering from goitre would exhibit the same symptoms as pigs similarly affected, yet the same lack of vitality, the same flabbiness of skin and flesh are observable, the only important difference being that the foal is seldom born without a full coat of hair.

Why Not Concurrent Treatment

It is generally conceded that with proper medication goitre can be entirely prevented. Is it not likely then, that the same kind of treatment applied to foals will eliminate the same ailment? And if there is some inter-relationship

between goitre and joint ill, or if differential diagnosis in newly born foals is difficult or in the present stage of knowledge impossible, would not combined preventive treatment, using iodide for goitre as in the case of pigs, and vaccine against joint-ill, ensure healthy foals at birth? This is the line along which Dr. Thompson is now working and his experimentation to date have been attended with most encouraging results. The high mortality rate among new born foals is entirely out of line with the rate among other domestic animals. Dr. Thompson feels convinced that this difference will be wiped out by the general practice of the treatment worked out by him in his practice at Virden.

Composition of Stock Foods

The seed commissioner of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Geo. H. Clark, states that the adulteration of commercial stock foods is still quite prevalent, making it desirable that care and discrimination be exercised by farmers in purchasing them. While the bulk of the feeds on the market are as represented, there are still far too many, he says, that are fraudulent, or are misleadingly named, or contain materials unsuitable for feeding purposes. The following four typical examples are given:

A food recently offered for sale as barley meal at \$4.00 a bag, was found to contain no barley, but to consist of ground corn, sorghum, bean meal and ground oat hulls. "Feed flour" at \$4.50 per bag was found to consist of ground rice hulls, pulverized oat hulls, with some sorghum and corn. "Feed," the kind not specified, was found to consist of ground oat hulls with a viable weed seed content of 1,870 per oz. "Ground Oil Cake" was found to consist of ground cocoa shells, a little linseed meal and barley-flour.

Microscopical examination is necessary to determine the composition of a stock feed, as the naked eye cannot distinguish the materials present, particularly when they are finely ground. The Feeding Stuffs Act, administered by the branch is intended to stamp out fraudulent practices in this connection, and to protect buyers. Samples of feeds that show evidence of adulteration should be forwarded to the Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, together with all possible accurate information. The results, if need be, together with the information supplied, will be promptly issued for the special consideration and action of the inspector for the district where the article was manufactured or imported.

The capacity of the Ottawa feeding stuffs laboratory for the micro-analysis of feeding stuffs is about ten samples per day. The fee is one dollar for each sample examined, and entitles the sender to the analysis for his own information or for court action.

Opposition to Co-operative Agency

Friction in the stock yards at St. Louis, Missouri, has precipitated a court action that is not without interest to livestock shippers in Western Canada.

Under the plan of the Committee of Fifteen, appointed by the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a Producers Commission Agency was established at the St. Louis stock yards within the last few months. It appears that this farmers company never joined the Livestock Exchange; the information available does not state why, probably because their plan of doing business called for the payment of a patronage dividend.

Opening for business on January 2, the farmers' company climbed to first place in volume of business in seven weeks. The more business they took away from the old firms, the stiffer became the opposition against them. Statements were broadcasted with increasing frequency that the farmers' company did not have as attractive outlet for their stock as the line com-

The Grain Growers' Guide

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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$27.50. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

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panies, which of course meant that they could not obtain as high a price for stock sold for patrons.

It is charged that at a meeting attended by some or all of the commission men who are regular members of the exchange, it was "agreed upon and adopted as a policy or common plan to hamper, obstruct, and prevent, by coercion or intimidation" order buyers from making purchases from the independent commission concerns (those not in the exchange). The action pending has been brought about by the Federal Secretary of Agriculture, according to the provisions of the Packers and Stock Yards Act, assented to August, 1921.

To Formulate Cattle Policy

An exceedingly important conference is to be held at the University of Saskatchewan, on Thursday, March 30, to be attended by members of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the provincial Departments of Agriculture for the prairie provinces, representatives of the Western Livestock Union; Canadian Council of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the prairie provinces.

The primary purposes of the meeting is to formulate a cattle policy for Western Canada, and to more fully co-ordinate the work of the provincial and federal departments, and of the agricultural colleges in carrying on and extending a common program for the development of the livestock industry.

The tentative program suggested for the conference will deal with the following subjects: Survey of areas as to suitability for dairying, beef raising and for a combination of the two in the production of beef and milk; breeding methods to produce profitable types of cattle; feeds to be grown to stimulate cattle production; production according to market requirements; methods of marketing and extension of markets; transportation; work of the agricultural colleges in commercial education in research and in stock distribution; work of provincial departments in production; work of experimental farms in research, demonstration and stock distribution; work of Dominion livestock branch in marketing, extension of markets and markets intelligence, and effective co-ordination into a common program of the above factors.

Co-operator Dies

G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, died suddenly in Pasadena, Cal., on February 19. Mr. Powell will take his place in history as the most noted leader of the co-operative marketing movement in his day and generation. His book Co-operation and Agriculture is regarded as one of the authoritative references for students of the subject. His annual reports of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange are veritable handbooks of co-operative marketing.

Why Pay this Tax?

Continued from Page 9

troublesome impurity by running with the bottom of the return elevator open, and by careful adjustment of the wind he can blow a larger quantity of the wild oats over with the chaff. With existing machinery the thresher can do no more than this to cope with the question of dockage.

Payment to Threshers

"Heretofore it has been the practice to thresh by weight. Accordingly it has been in the interest of the thresher to have as much go through the tally as possible. Such a system does not conduce to a thorough removal of weed seeds, and as a thresher is entitled to a fair recompense on what is for him a very short working season, we strongly urge that payment by the day or hour be adopted instead of by the weighed or measured bushel. The alternative to this is a set price per bushel with the dockage paid for on the same basis as separated grain; or a bonus to thresher for the class of work done, the latter being least satisfactory, as it leaves room for difference of judgment.

A Promising Invention

"We are glad to be able to draw attention to a report by experts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture working on the same question. Upon analysis of the whole question, they have concentrated their effort on the problem of removing dockage from grain at the separator. Experts working in the field have evolved two type of attachments, one of which promises to become part of the regular equipment on grain separators in the hard spring wheat districts. This is a cylinder which is attached on the deck of the machine, through the entire length of which runs a shaft fitted with a series of discs. These discs have a cupped surface which picks up grain but refuses oats and other impurities difficult to remove. This device discharges through three spouts, clean grain in one, large seeds—most of which have a feeding value—through a second spout, and small, valueless weed seeds through a third. The claim is made that in field trials with over 15,000 bushels of grain, this device handled wheat samples containing as high as 38 per cent. dockage and cleaned them to within one per cent. dockage. It has the same capacity as the ordinary grain separator.

"This committee waited upon the Hon. G. H. J. Malcolm, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, who expressed great interest in the matter and who promised to approach the American authorities with a view of obtaining some of these machines for experimentation in Manitoba in the coming year.

"Until the success of the attachment mentioned above has been demonstrated under our western conditions, we urge every threshing machine owner to equip his separator with one or other of the screens described above, and strongly advise that all farmers insist upon them being used and maintained in perfect condition at all times."

Did Well With Sunflowers

N. Fytin, of Swallow, Alta., has had good success with his first tryout of sunflowers as a silage crop and intends to keep on growing them. He says:

"I am enclosing a couple of photos taken on my farm at Swallow, one taken in June showing part of the six-acre field of sunflowers and the other showing six steers that I am feeding on the silage made from the sunflowers. These cattle were put on the silage three and a half months before the picture was taken and will average 1,600 pounds.

The sunflowers made an average height of 11 feet by cutting time in spite of the dry summer. They were sown on a dark loam soil spring plowed, with a liberal application of manure. They were sown with a common seed drill with the holes stopped so as to make the rows three feet apart. I used six pounds of seed per acre, but would advise ten pounds, which my experience indicates would be enough on good land. The crop was kept well cultivated. I cut the crop with a corn cutter and put it into my silo, which is a stave silo on a concrete base, with an ensilage cutter.

"I find that the best way to feed sil-

age is with straw or hay for milk cows. For fattening cattle it is well to add a little grain. I feed about 30 pounds of the silage per day per head besides the rough feed."

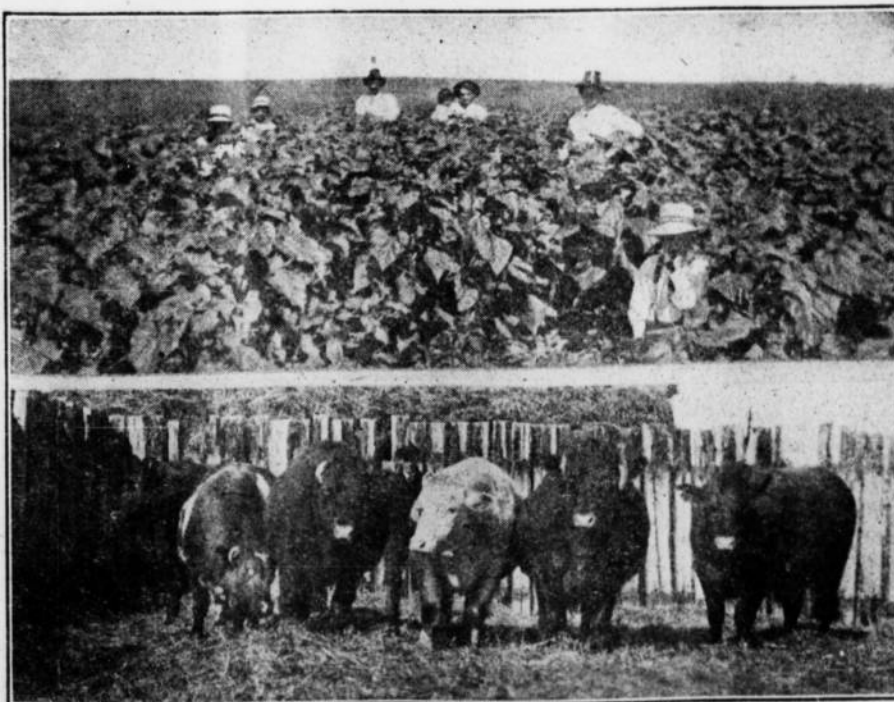
A Poultry Barometer

Often there are little incidents, if

noted, that indicate the trend of certain happenings or progress. Take for example the great increase in the number of western farmers who have gone in for poultry in the last few years. Perhaps there is no one way in which this increase has been more clearly shown than in the number of classified

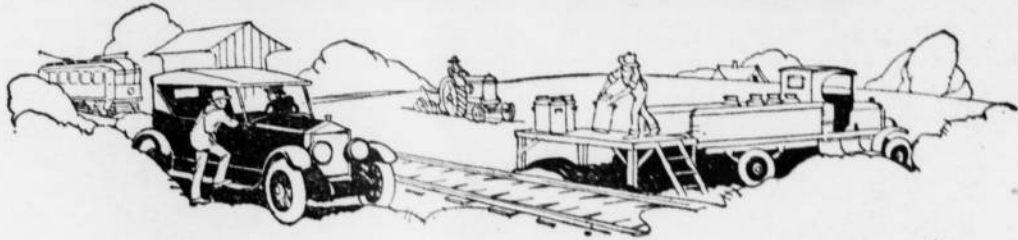
ads. run in The Guide offering pure-bred poultry for sale, and the quick and satisfactory results obtained from these. The experience of Mrs. Fred Grunerud, of Broderick, Sask., is the usual experience of Guide classified advertisers. She says:

"A short time ago I placed an ad. in your paper for selling pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels. I only ordered it to run for three issues and am glad to say that by the time the second issue was out I had sold all my birds and, of course, I was very well pleased with such quick results."



These 1,600-pound steers got 30 pounds of sunflower ensilage per day. The upper picture shows how the sunflowers looked last June. At cutting time they were 11 feet high.

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McQuay-Norris Piston Rings—for every purpose and price—are manufactured by Canadian workmen in Toronto. They will increase power, save gas and oil, and decrease carbon in any motor car, truck, tractor or stationary engine. The McQuay-Norris line is complete for every need. It includes the most famous power ring—a lower-priced, quick-seating ring—the most successful oil ring—and snap rings of the highest grade.

Send for Free Booklet—a valuable explanation of the relationship of piston rings to gas engine operation. Address Dept. C.D.

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\$1.50 LEAK-PROOF—for greatest power. Prevents loss of gas by means of its exclusive two-piece design, which creates even outward expansion all around the ring, thus maintaining equal pressure against the cylinder wall. Always install with one Supercyl Ring in the top groove.

\$1.25 Supercyl—to control oil. Its special reservoir collects excess oil from the cylinder wall on each down stroke, emptying on each up stroke, which ordinary grooved rings cannot do. Install one in top groove, regardless of which compression rings are used in lower grooves.

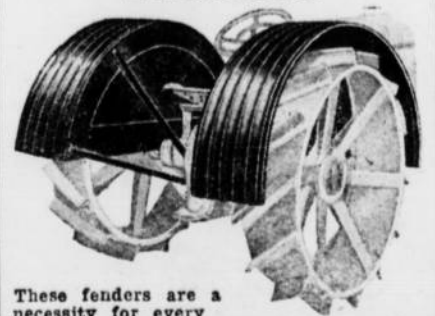
50c JIFFY-GRIP—a lower-priced one-piece ring that has proved its efficiency within the limits of one-piece design. Has an improved non-butting joint—and velvet finish that "seats in a jiffy." Always install in combination with one Supercyl Ring in top groove of each piston.

Snap Rings—of the highest grade. Raised above the ordinary level of "bulk" rings by the care and uniform accuracy of McQuay-Norris manufacturing methods. Packed twelve rings to the carton—and rolled in waxed paper which preserves them from rust and breakage.



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Provincial Association Notes

Alberta

NEW LOCALS

In spite of cold weather, there was a good turn-out at the organization meeting of the Holyrood local, in Battle River. The meeting had been called merely to discuss organizing the community, but the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of joining the U.F.A. J. H. Steede and Glenn E. Beagle are the officers.

F. C. Clare organized Belmont local in the East Edmonton constituency, and was later elected its secretary. There are 19 members, and the president is Albert T. Allan.

Goose Lake is the name of a new local in Medicine Hat constituency, with 16 members. R. H. Kurpiewelt was elected president, and Wm. E. Clark, secretary.

Two new locals are reported from Red Deer. Zenith was organized by Director R. O. German, with 12 paid up members. Its officers are John McArthur and H. L. Voysey. Mr. German says that Zenith school, where the meetings are held, is an exceptionally fine building, size 32 x 46, with hardwood floor, full basement, containing stove, cooking utensils, and gymnasium. This local is also fortunate in having much literary and musical talent in the community.

Bergin local, near Sundre, was organized by C. H. MacFarquhar, with 12 members. F. M. Cosgrove is the secretary.

John W. Haddock, who was in charge of the organization meeting of the Shining Bank local, in West Edmonton, was elected its secretary, and H. Upcott is the president. Twelve people braved a high wind with the temperature around 25 below to join the new local, and began work immediately to get new members, get wood for the hall where the meetings are held, and make improvements in it.

Jarvie local, also in West Edmonton, begins with seven paid-up members. The officers elected are Frank Poltritt and H. H. Lea.

Inverlee local, in West Calgary, near Crossfield, has twenty-two adult and four junior members. N. Killam was elected president, and John Morrison secretary.

Smoky Lake local has been organized in Victoria constituency, with 16 paid-up members. The president is Harry L. Rosychuk, and the secretary, John Stogrin. Mr. Stogrin was in charge of the organization meeting.

Valley local, in Medicine Hat constituency, begins with seven members. Its officers are John Mathieson and Thomas Smith, both of Irvine.

Sandstorm local, which was recently organized by Director Roose, has seven paid-up members. The president is C. A. Twitchel, and the secretary, F. A. F. Kortke.

St. Margaret's was the name chosen for a new local in Battle River constituency, near Onion Lake, Sask. The officers are James Delahunty and Eric Rotherham.

Lumford local, organized recently by Director A. R. Brown of West Edmonton, has elected officers as follows: President, F. A. Pringle; secretary, Allan Hutchinson.

J. R. Norlin, who called the organization meeting of the Plainview local, near Foremost, in Medicine Hat constituency, was elected its secretary, and J. H. Laqua its president.

Chas. Burnell organized Poplar Lake local recently in East Edmonton. There are twelve paid up members, and the officers are Walter Thompson and Percy J. Hutchings.

INTEREST GOOD AT ROLLING GREEN

Rolling Green local have held successful meetings twice a month during the winter. They have had several dances and three social evenings, at which the program was a musical entertainment, a debate, lunch, and dancing. The subject of the last debate was: Resolved, that Civilization is a Failure, and the affirmative won the decision.

J. Glambek and Mrs. Puncke, U.F.W.A.

director, were present at a recent meeting. Mr. Glambek urged the men to stick to the U.F.A., while Mrs. Puncke spoke of the work of the U.F.W.A., and organized a Junior local.

A resolution was passed recommending that the annual convention of the Bow River Federal Constituency Association be held in the early part of July, instead of in winter, as it was thought that with better weather and better roads more people would be able to attend.

Saskatchewan

CLEARING THE LIST

A note of optimism runs through a communication received from the secretary of the Forest Bank local, of the S.G.G.A., by the Central office of the association. In forwarding overdue fees for 1921, A. V. Pightling writes as follows:

"I am pleased to report a fairly successful drive on outstanding dues. We have not got many of the women to pay up, but we feel that we have done well to get so many of the men. We have passed a resolution that all members who are three or more years in arrears be struck off the books, and if any should join up again they shall be as new members.

"When we get to know definitely who our members for 1921 are, I will send a list of their names so that you can check up. I have a few new members already for this year. I am expecting any time to get in a few more backward dues from regular members and will then send them along. We are having a much better attendance this winter, and I believe we shall do well."

In its reply the Organization Department makes the following observations:

"We are glad to see the effort your local is putting forth to renew its life and activities and hope it will meet with a great deal of success. We note your resolution regarding members in arrears and think it is a very wise one. We are a little in doubt about the advisability of making the term three years instead of two, as members who neglect to pay fees for two years in succession quite apparently

fail to realize their financial obligations towards their local and their association. This, however, is a suggestion and you will most likely care to stand by your original resolution."

It would be well if more of our local associations would adopt the method of Forest Bank for the automatic retirement of unpaid members. It would save locals from the unpleasant experience of having to take action, which is so often distasteful, to remove the names of individual members from the books, and would also be a means of serving notice on all those persons who think they can retain their membership in the association while evading its financial responsibilities that such a policy cannot be carried on indefinitely. This is a point which needs to be cleared up, and our Waseca friends have indicated perhaps the best way of doing it.

CO-OPERATIVE METHODS

The secretary of the Balgonie local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Fred Smith, raises a point which troubled early co-operators in England, viz.: How a co-operative association could secure itself against loss while giving the greatest possible benefit to its shareholders on account of purchases. The principle first adopted was that of selling as near as possible to actual cost. After a very short experience, however, the principle was found unworkable, as it was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the probable overhead costs, and it was found advisable to charge ordinary retail prices for all goods, and to return the surplus, after providing for reserve, interest, etc., in the form of dividend on purchases, a system which has been retained as the most workable to the present time.

In dealing with this matter the Organization Department wrote as follows:

"We quite agree with you that when selling goods handled through the local the selling price should not be shaved down too closely. There are in the province at the present time a goodly number of co-operative associations, many of them doing a very successful business indeed. Others are not so successful, and one very good reason why many co-operative associations do not succeed is that instead of seeking to derive the benefits of their co-operative enterprise through profits and dividends, they seek to derive it through securing the goods at the smallest possible price to each purchaser. No business can carry on very long under such an arrangement, and it is far safer to add to the selling price a sufficient margin to allow for some working capital."

STICKING TO IT

The members of the Wainess local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are evidently in no mood to give up the ghost, notwithstanding their present feeble condition. This is evidenced by the fact that they have just paid up the whole of the fees due to Central for the years 1920-21. This in itself is an evidence of strength, especially when we remember that it is done in face of poor crops and low prices. The secretary, W. D. Parr, writes as follows:

"This local is not dead but very feeble, but we are in hopes of gaining strength this year. We have had trouble in collecting fees and have not yet been able to collect all the fees for 1920, but I have been instructed by our president to write off the arrears and close the books for that year. The only explanation is that the crops have been poor and the price worse, and members are in bad shape in some cases. I have some of 1921 fees in hand and have been trying to clean up 1920 as well as 1921, before sending them on to you. Our annual meeting is taking place tonight, but I am unable to attend owing to having scarlet fever in my house, and being under quarantine regulations. I expect to get the report of tonight's meeting in a day or two, and will then know what it has been decided to do in regard to outstanding fees and will remit to you at once."

We are glad to note this renewal of activity on the part of the Wainess local, and have no doubt that it presages a successful year. Mr. Parr is succeeded by C. M. Gray, of Battleford, in the office of secretary.

NEWS FROM VANSKOY

Writing to the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, H. B. Davis, secretary of the Vanscoy G.G.A. draws attention to the importance attached by many members to the question of co-operative trading in its relation to other activities of the association. There cannot be the slightest doubt that co-operative trading can be made of immense benefit both to the association and to its members individually. It has been the means of improving very materially the lot of thousands upon thousands of human beings in all parts of the civilized world. Indeed it would not be too much to say that it has in thousands of cases been the economic salvation of the people—the farmers of Denmark, for instance.

Single Viewpoint Useless

The trouble, however, with many of the farmers of Vanscoy is, not that they attach so much importance to co-operative trading, but that they fail to see the many other benefits which the association brings to them, hence their indifference. Neither co-operation, nor improved legislation, nor education, nor organization, will of themselves bring the farmer to his own; only the combined force of the whole can do that, and the sooner our members recognize that fact the better it will be for themselves, and for the community at large. Mr. Davis' letter follows:

Continued on Page 27

Arctic Sweet Clover

Was Produced for You

By JOHN BRACKEN

President Manitoba Agricultural College

It is the Heaviest Yielding—Earliest Maturing—
Hardest Variety Known

The seed The Guide offers you was produced on President Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask., and was grown under his own supervision. It is an extra choice sample, is tested for germination, and is subject to registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

"HE PROFITS MOST WHO ACTS FIRST"

Read What You Can Do With Arctic Sweet Clover on Your own Farm

A Fodder Crop

Sweet Clover is now recognized as one of the most valuable fodder crops that can be grown in the prairie provinces.

A Soil Improver

Arctic Sweet Clover gathers at its roots the little nodules containing nitrogen necessary to rejuvenate the soil. After pasturing it for the first and second year, it can be plowed under with splendid effect on the soil. If cut for hay, the first cutting is an excellent crop for killing weeds.

A Hay Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover, like the other Sweet Clovers now on the market, is a biennial, that is, it produces seed the second year. During the first year, however, it will grow from 18 to 36 inches in height and can be cut early for a hay crop. The second year it will give two crops of hay.

Pasture Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover makes the choicest pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be pastured the first year to a considerable extent, but the second year it will furnish pasture all through the season, because it begins to grow early, and continues growing rapidly and withstands drought better than almost any other pasture crop.

Seed for Market

Arctic Sweet Clover, when grown for seed purposes alone, will produce from 300 to 700 pounds of seed per acre, but the average yield is over 500 pounds, or about 10 bushels. There will be a good market for Arctic Sweet Clover Seed for the next two or three years. It will probably bring for two or three years from 8 to 12 cents per pound, and will be equally as profitable and more certain than a grain crop.

Complete Instructions For Handling

The Guide has prepared a bulletin containing complete instructions on the handling of a Sweet Clover crop, covering everything from the preparation of the soil and seeding to harvesting, threshing and cleaning. A copy of this bulletin will be sent every Guide reader who secures a quantity of the seed from us.

Send Us Your Neighbor's New or Renewal Subscription
We Will Send You Arctic Sweet Clover Seed FREE

Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture. The sacks of Sweet Clover will be sent free, and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover Seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal. Your own subscription will not count.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for \$7.00 worth of subscriptions, or \$4.00 worth of subscrip-

tions accompanied by \$4.00 extra cash. Your own subscription will not count.

3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover Seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for \$13 worth of subscriptions, or for \$8.00 worth of subscriptions and \$10 in cash extra, or for \$9.00 worth of subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash extra. Your own subscription will not count.

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm at Tessier, Sask. (near Saskatoon), some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Express or freight charges from point of shipment are extra. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

British Emigration Plans

Continued from Page 4

tariff proposals, the three prairie provinces could see no advantage to be gained by remaining within the Empire! If matters have reached this stage—and it is difficult to believe they have—it is indeed time for Canada to discuss, and discover, whether the disadvantages of coming into such an Empire scheme are more dangerous to combat than those of staying out.

The Immigrants Available

No one can deny that a very great obstacle lies in the way of the adoption of a great migration policy. To Canada immigration means settlers for the land—though Mr. Nanton suggests that "some of the great British companies manufacture in Canada for world trade and thereby give employment to some of Great Britain's surplus population." To England, emigration usually (certainly since 1815) means getting rid of the labor parade, the urban unemployed. Two months ago the Canadian emigration offices in London reported that 98 per cent. of their applicants, soldier and civilian alike, were unfit for Canada's needs. Today applications are more numerous and of a better class, and emigration agents even go so far as to advocate accepting good men, unused to agriculture, and giving them a training course in Canada, or at least placing them in farm colonies under competent overseers. London sentiment favors leaving all these obstacles to be overcome by the Overseas Settlement Committee. But Canadians here, and doubtless at home, believe the Dominion itself must consider the difficulties and advantages, before embarking in a speculation outlined by a committee which necessarily must be unacquainted with farming in remote parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

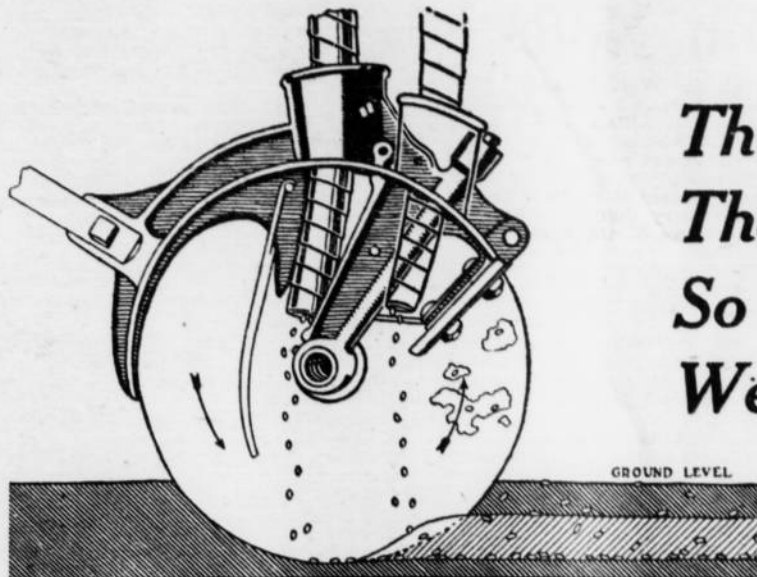
The Position of Labor

The abandonment of laissez faire in emigration, and the adoption of a state aided system, is the great recommendation laid down by the report of the Overseas Settlement Committee. It dwells upon the fact to which many have referred since the war—that it is extremely doubtful whether Great Britain will ever again be in a position to find full employment for her normally increasing population. With this it couples the great undeveloped resources in the Dominion, only awaiting men to place their wealth in the Empire's circulation. It is therefore necessary—“(a) To provide for a period of years an adequate outlet for the surplus population of the United Kingdom; and (b) To introduce into the dominions, especially Canada and Australia, fresh population of British birth and sympathies.”

The most superficial observer of this scheme must discover many spots open for Labor's attack. It has been called by them and others an attempt to get rid of superfluous British workers by sending them to congest the labor markets of the dominions. For this reason, the report advises developing every stage of the proposed policy in closest consultation with Labor—"Provided that the migration policy is so framed as to guard the interests of the migrants themselves, and does not depress the standard of living of workers overseas. . . . Committee believe Labor is ready to regard a migration scheme with sympathy."

Finally the report recommends the settlement of men, women and children overseas with the following stipulations: Insistence upon improved methods of selection, and improved arrangements for receiving and placing settlers upon the land. For the male settler the essential need is the provision of training farms—for the women (there is an excess of 1,702,802 women over men in England), the essential need is training in household work.

A visionary and expensive scheme, many are saying, yet the idea has caught on, perhaps from the very urgency of the alarm of existing conditions. Last year the Overseas Settlement Board transported some 28,000 and spent \$975,000. Of these settlers 5,672 men and 676 women went to Canada. Now can Canada forget that just one century ago, under circumstances



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So Much Talk in
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—are arousing considerable comment among progressive wheat growers because it has been proved that the use of these drills equipped with front seed delivery double disk furrow openers will materially increase the crop yields when growing conditions are unfavorable.

Farmers whose words cannot be questioned have testified to these increases—increases that more than repaid the cost of the drill.

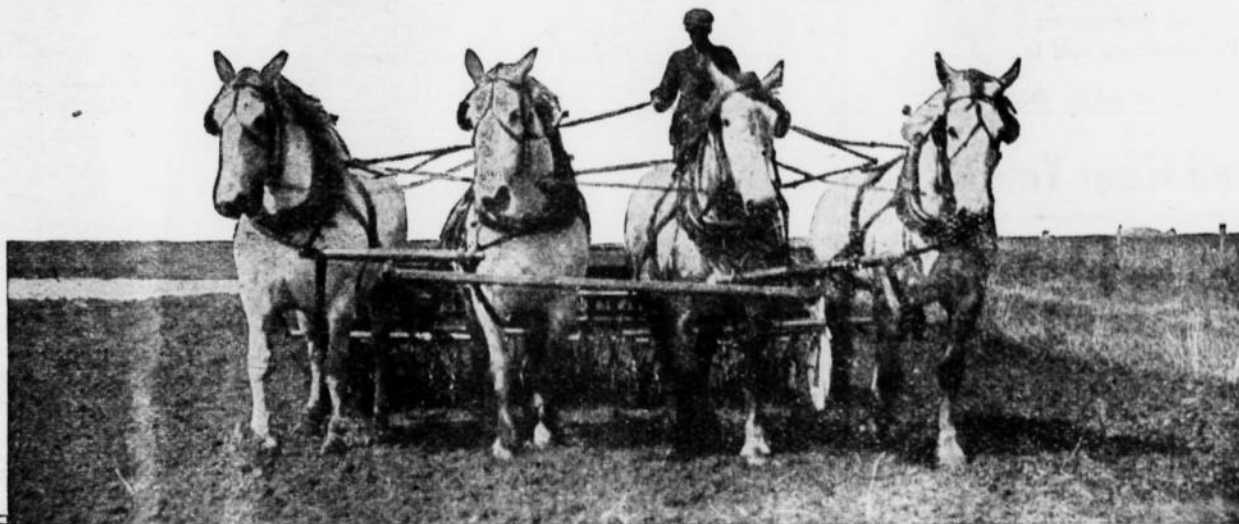
Accuracy of feed and the front delivery boot are responsible for the good work of these drills. Every kernel is planted in the bottom of the furrow where it is well covered and gets all the moisture available. The crop sprouts evenly, grows uniformly and ripens all at once.

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strangely similar to those now existing, Britain embarked upon a great emigration scheme which resulted in the opening of a stream of immigration into Canada, which rose from 670 in 1815 to 66,339 in 1832. The lessons then learned might well be remembered now.

In this early experiment inconvenience and almost failure resulted from three sorts of mismanagement. Firstly, from delay in getting the settlers out of Great Britain, which resulted in arrival in Canada too late to be placed on the land before winter; secondly, through lack of co-operation between the provinces in taking the settlers and allotting lands, and, thirdly, from the failure of the Canadian government to have ready the supplies to be furnished to the settlers.

Writing three months ago we urged immediate action in immigration. The time is shorter now, if anything is to be accomplished this year. Before this reaches Canada the Imperial government will have acted. The burden of further responsibility will then rest upon Canada.

London, February 15. H. F. Cowans.

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Government of Alberta

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The Service has offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller.

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The Grain Growers' Guide has openings on its Local Agents' Staff for men who can devote part or all of their time to our work. Thousands of renewals are falling due this winter and we are willing to pay liberally for your time in helping us look after these.

SALARY AND COMMISSION

We are prepared to offer a salary and commission appointment to responsible parties. You will find our terms unusually attractive, and will be well repaid for an hour or so a week given to this work. Write for information.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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Domestic Help in Saskatchewan

FOR a number of years it has been difficult to secure domestic help and particularly so for the farm homes. Saskatchewan has worked out a practical solution to this problem. For the last two years Saskatchewan has been bringing girls out from the British Isles, and has had two women, Miss Francis Biden, in an office in London, England, and Mrs. Dredge Jones, supervisor of the Women's Division of the Employment Service in Regina, in charge of this work. Approximately 350 girls have been brought out in this way and that there has been careful and wise selection is proven by the fact that over 90 per cent. of the girls have proven satisfactory.

By the plan adopted of advancing passage money, Saskatchewan has been able to say what class of woman immigrant will be accepted. Each applicant, and there have been a large number of them, is personally interviewed by Miss Biden. Each girl must state in her own writing her qualifications, her past record of service, the kind of work she is willing to take when she arrives in Canada, and whether she is willing or not to go to a farm. The medical officer has to make a declaration that the applicant is in good mental and physical health.

In the Saskatchewan office, Mrs. Dredge Jones makes accommodation for the girls when they arrive. An effort is made to have every girl in her new position within twenty-four hours after she arrives in the city of Regina. Close touch is kept with both the employer and the girl until the supervisor is sure that the girl has safely arrived at her final destination. In Mrs. Dredge Jones' office a file of the record of each girl is kept. There, in a folder, is kept the girl's application, all correspondence from her and from her employer. Some of the folders are very slight, showing that the girl and employer were both satisfied, and the girl has remained in the one position. Other folders are more bulky showing that there has been greater difficulty in getting maid and mistress suited. Fortunately this last number is considerably small, and out of the whole number only two cases have proved so unsatisfactory that they may be deported.

Suited the employer and the employee is a matter that requires great tact and understanding. In its choice of a supervisor Saskatchewan has been especially fortunate. Mrs. Dredge Jones is a woman who understands the problems of the woman in the home, and is a keen student of human nature. Frequently a girl from the Old Country, in the first surge of homesickness, will write into the employment bureau that she cannot possibly remain in her new position, or that she does not understand the ways and customs of her new mistress, or, perhaps, the new mistress, impatient with the newcomer, writes to say that the girl is not adaptable, or knows very little of housework. It is then that the kind sympathy and understanding of the supervisor comes into play and the difficulties are smoothed out. The girl is asked to try for just a little longer to learn the new ways of the country, the mistress is asked to have just a little more patience with the newcomer.

A great part of the success of the scheme depends on a satisfied worker and a satisfied employer. If the employers are tolerant and take an interest in the social and economic welfare of the girls, they immediately become good advertisers for Saskatchewan, for these girls, writing to friends in the Old Country, influence their friends to come to Canada. So far the number of

girls have not nearly met the demand, as it has been the policy to be sure that there would always be positions for the girls who come.

Our Educational Work

At a recent meeting of The Canadian Council of Agriculture, not one member only, but several members stressed the contention that the rank and file of our farm people were not as informed and opinionated on public questions as they should be. The blame for this was



Mrs. Dredge Jones
supervisor of Saskatchewan
Women's Division of Employment
Service.

placed on the isolation of farm life, and in a dozen other places, but no one enquired what was the matter with the educational activities of our own organizations for the past twenty years. One of the objects in the constitution of all of our organizations, the Canadian Council of Agriculture included, has to do with an educational phase which our associations all claim to have. Yet after twenty years of organization the charge can still seriously be levelled at us that our membership is not well informed on such public questions as railways, fiscal reform, immigration, natural resources, etc.

Would it not be well for us, now that our political activities have ceased for a time, to take stock of our educational resources and find out if we do know all we should. We have elected 66 members to the House of Commons to represent us. What does representing "us" mean if we haven't well-defined opinions on matters at issue in our public life? How are we going to know whether our member is a good representative or not? For example: Why do you expect your member to stand for the inclusion of the Grand Trunk Railway in the Canadian National system? Why do you expect your representative to oppose the effort of some interests to take the Intercolonial out of the Canadian National system? What position do you expect him to take on the question that must soon come up of immigration? The Bank Act comes up for revision in 1923. What ideas do you expect your member to contribute to its revision?

The fact that farm life is isolated is no excuse at all for being uninformed. One may go to a remote homestead, ten miles from a post office that is served by a mail once a week, and find well-informed people. There are people in the city of Winnipeg within a stone's throw of almost unlimited facilities for acquiring information, who are among the most uninformed in the whole country. If there is the desire for knowledge and information a means of acquiring it will be found.

It is at hand in our own organizations. Each of the provincial organizations has an educational branch. I shall not speak of that except indirectly. One of the objects of The Canadian Council of Agriculture is "to establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on rural welfare." Another object is more specific, "to investigate methods of taxation for providing national revenue and disseminate information thus secured through farmers' organizations." The Council has been such a bureau for a number of years. The work outgrew the staff, and a year ago I was added to the Council to give attention to this particular work. An arrangement was made between the Council and the provincial associations whereby the Council was to prepare material on these various questions, while the distribution of it to the members of the locals was to be undertaken by the provincial associations.

If you have not availed yourself and your local of the Council's service, you may do so through your provincial Central office.

I want to draw to your attention one phase of our work this winter. Many requests have come in for material for debates. Debates provide an excellent medium for educational purposes, and the Council was anxious to encourage debating. A number of subjects were chosen, among them, the railway problem, the transfer of the natural resources, Canada's indirect taxes versus her direct taxes, immigration, etc., and briefs were prepared for both the negative and affirmative sides. The arguments are not exhaustive, that would be impossible in so short a treatise, but they are set out in a manner that provide all the information that can be used in an evening's debating. This debating material may be obtained by writing your provincial Central office. On the railway question some supplementary material was prepared. Brief History of The Grand Trunk Railway, Brief History of the Hudson Bay Railway, and Railway Statistics, all of which may be obtained from your Central office. It is to be hoped that the locals will encourage us to continue this work by asking for the information already prepared. After all is said and done, is not our own education the most important thing we can undertake through our organizations? We have the means in our own hands, let us use it.—Mary P. McCallum.

The Position of the Homemaker

Is the homemaker a producer or a consumer? Undoubtedly on the farm she is both. She has to buy food, clothing and items of furnishings, but she naturally does not have to purchase as much food as her sister in the city.

A woman in the country is a producer of considerable importance. She goes in for poultry, dairying and gardening, all of which add materially to the family revenue. By undertaking the responsibility of outside chores such as those just mentioned, she is releasing the men for heavier work elsewhere, resulting in a saving in time and money. How many women look at their work in that light?

If it were possible to take a census of farm homes in the West, we should find that over 90 per cent. of the gardens are in charge of the women. For some obscure reason many men seem to look upon gardening as women's work—in other words, below their dignity—when in reality it is a man-sized job. Nothing means so much to the caterer in the farm home as her garden, for through it she is able to add variety to meals which otherwise would tend to be monotonous. With a garden at her door she has materials for supplying her table with fruits and vegetables for the entire year—especially if she is a cold-pack convert. The part that a garden plays in keeping a family in good health cannot be over estimated.

The most important product of the farm is the children—they rank far higher than the total number of bushels of grain grown in a lifetime. Owing to the fact that the woman on the farm cannot make a yearly statement in figures of her side of the business, she very often feels that she has nothing to show for her long hours of toil. An attitude of mind such as this shows a lack of appreciation of her own importance as a producer of wealth.

A healthy family which is happy at home is the greatest asset a country possesses. Without a real homemaker at the helm such a national product is an impossibility, for women's part in keeping children "fit" involves a tremendous amount of work and good management. They must have the right kinds of food at regular intervals; they need warm clothing, which will enable their bodies to be 100 per cent efficient; and they must have a real home if they are to become worthy citizens.

Lack of these things results in impoverishment of national life. Surely no one contends that woman is only a consumer.



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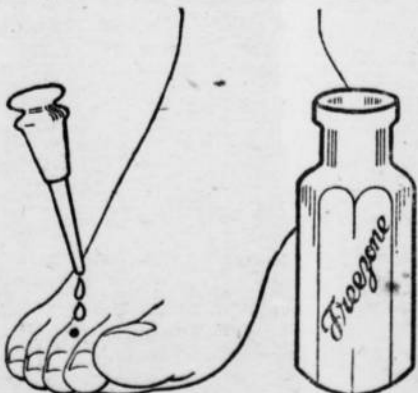
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corn between the toes, and the calluses,
without soreness or irritation.

The Efficient Citizenship Group

Continued from Page 7

competed against nation, the strong
succeeded and the weak failed.

Nations Co-operating

Weak nations finally began to form
co-operative units of nations to protect
themselves from the deadly competition
of strong individual nations. These
units of nations reacted and forced the
formation of still greater co-operative
units. This process continued until 1914
when Germany and her allies repre-
sented the greatest co-operative national
unit of strength that the world had
ever seen. This strength was all built
by co-operation, but built for competi-
tive purposes. Germany threw this
strength competitively against certain
other nations, and would have des-
troyed them if her opponents had not
succeeded in building a greater co-
operative unit of strength than Ger-
many had built. This they finally
succeeded in doing, and this greater
strength reacted in the overthrow of
the German strength. Thus, competi-
tion, begun by individual savages, had
driven co-operation up through the
various increasing units until practi-
cally all of the nations in the world
were embraced in two great co-opera-
tive units. Speaking from a national
and military standpoint competition can
drive co-operation but one degree
higher, when all the nations will be
embraced in one co-operative unit, and
military competition will have been
destroyed.

The Cause of War in Commerce

War is not an end within itself.
Germany did not wage war primarily
for military supremacy. Her real object
was commercial supremacy. Military
supremacy was only a means to that
end.

True, the brute call to man and to
nations has often been strong enough
to cause them to fight for glory and
power. But through the ages greed like
a great octopus has been sending its
tentacles out through the fabric of the
social system, sapping the strength and
the life blood of the people through the
pores of trade and commerce, till it has
acquired the power and arrogated the
authority of a god, and is enthroned as
Mammon, directing the competitive
activities of the nations and the peoples
of the earth. Mammon, by holding
dominion over commerce, holds it also
over war. Mammon is the god of com-
petition, the great enemy of mankind,
the contending power against Nature
and Nature's God. Under his edicts
nations have broken themselves against
each other, and the blood of untold
millions has been poured out. Injustice
is his pleasure and war is his delight.
Unless his reign over the realm of trade
and commerce can be broken, he will
continue to lead the forces of military
conflict until the war drums beat the
funeral dirge of civilization.

Commerce is not the cause of war,
but the wrong use of it is. Commerce
systematically used in accordance with
the true social laws of life, would be
the greatest binding tie in the social
system.

It would draw the nations of the
earth together into one great, indis-
soluble union. It would destroy war
and establish peace. It would destroy
competition and establish co-operation.
It would destroy Mammonism and
establish the supremacy of Nature's
true God. The wrong use of commerce
must cease, and the right use of it be
established before war can cease and
the nations come together in a co-opera-
tive basis, establish peace, and live in
harmony with each other.

In the Commercial Field

The laws of competition and co-opera-
tion have been working themselves out
much more rapidly in the national and
military field than in any other. But
they have begun to work themselves
out in the commercial field, and exactly
the same results are following. The
reason they have not developed results
so rapidly in the commercial field is
that there has not, until recently, been
sufficient direct commercial competition
to develop direct commercial co-opera-
tion. But that competition is now

Continued on Page 21

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(Wine Measure)

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Stew Pan

This special offer makes it possible for
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most satisfactory and economical.

Send coupon for this "Wear-Ever"
stew pan today, and if you wish to
give a friend a serviceable present—
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Made in Winnipeg—Unequalled Anywhere

Fairy Soda



**IN THE BIG
FAMILY SIZE
PACKAGE**

Look for
the Striped Label

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Dear Boy and Girl Friends—

Did you ever know that I am the best old Santa Claus ever? Well, I am, and I've got just the dandiest surprises for all my boy and girl friends that you ever saw. Do you want to hear about them? All right, I'll tell you.

I'm Giving Away Five Doo Dad Books Every Week

First of all I'm going to give away, every week, from now till the end of June, five of my dandy Doo Dad Books. I've already given away a lot, and you can see on this page who is getting them this week. Aren't they the happy boys and girls, and wouldn't you be glad, too, to get your name published in The Guide as one of the five best, and to get one of my big Doo Dad books sent you with my compliments?

It's Easy as Easy to Get Them

For it's easy as easy. All you've got to do is color one of the Doo Dad pictures in The Guide (it doesn't matter which week you do it from) and send it in to me, and for the five best that I get each week I'll give a Doo Dad Book to each of these boys and girls. But that isn't all.

There's a Prize for Every Boy and Girl

Whether you get one of the Doo Dad Books or not, I'm going to give you a prize, for I don't want to disappoint any of my friends, and you're one of my friends and I won't disappoint you. So when you get this Doo Dad picture out of The Guide colored, you put it in an envelope and address it to me, and besides, the picture you also put in an envelope with your name and address and a one-cent stamp on it. And just as soon as I get your letter I'll take your picture and put it with the others till the end of the week. But the very same day I'll send you in your own envelope (the one with your name and address on it) two brand new Doo Dad pictures

Here's
What
You
Do



Color the Doo Dad Picture on this page



Send it to Doc Sawbones



He'll write you all about the \$500.00 Coloring Contest

Looking the Winners Over



Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

For Week Ending
March 11, 1922

EDWARD ANDERSON, O—, MAN.
IRENE ELIZABETH BROTHERTON,
V—, ALTA.

EDNA GUTIERREZ, M—ALTA.
MAY MINDRUM, G—, SASK.
ALMA C. OLSON, S—, SASK.

Watch this space next issue for March 18 winners. You can compete for the Doo Dad book prizes every week if you wish.

Doc Sawbones

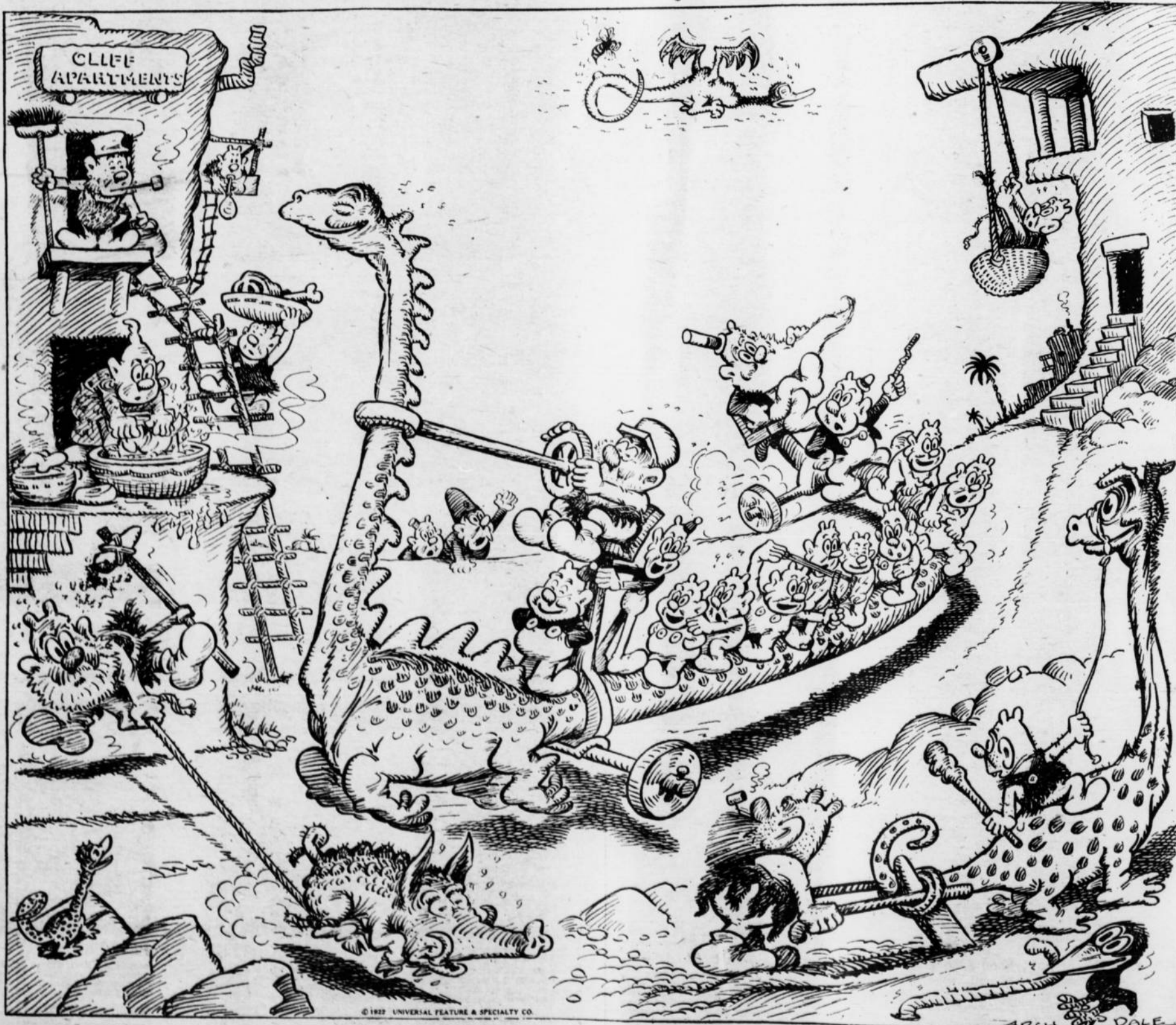
that have never appeared in The Guide. These are different pictures from the ones in The Guide, and I'm only going to send them to my boy and girl friends who do as I say.

Do You Want Some of the Dandy Prizes in My \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest?

And besides that I'll tell you all about my big Coloring Contest, where you color pictures out of the Doo Dad books themselves. For in this big contest I'm giving away about two hundred prizes. Say, they're dandy prizes and worth more than \$500.00 altogether. There's watches and clocks and rings and brooches and rifles and baseballs and gloves and knives and flashlights and snapshot albums, and mirrors and brushes and combs and tie pins and cuff links and watch chains and bracelets and beauty pins, and pocket scissors and thermos bottles and drills and dishes and silver and hammocks, and—well, I can't begin to tell you all of them. But I will if you write me like I just told you, and I'll send you a picture of all the prizes, too.

Now, you can take your crayons and color the picture right on this page, and write your name and address at the bottom, and send it to me, and also send me a stamped envelope with your name on it, and right away I'll send you the two new Doo Dad pictures and tell you all about the \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest. I'll be looking for your letter by next Wednesday sure. You old friend,

Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS TAKE A STONE-AGE TAXI

The Doo Dads are thoroughly enjoying their stay in the stone age. They have taken very kindly to riding the Megalosaurus, or, as Roly calls her, Meg. It is surprisingly how fast this beast can travel. Going round corners the passengers have to lean over just like you'd have to do on a toboggan. Sometimes the tail skids like the hind wheels of a Ford on a high and slippery grade. The greatest drawback, however, is when Meg stops quickly. All along her back are these bony ridges, and if she halts stone dead all the passengers slip up two or three notches. Roly and Poly discovered that first, and so they are standing up. Roly is as pleased with himself as an able seaman before the mast.

You will see that Meg is not the only curious animal in the stone age. Just across her

path is an old stone-age gentleman trying to persuade his pig to stay at home. This is not the kind of pig you and I are used to. It is a bleary-eyed wart hog with pink revolving teeth. The animal on the other side, plowing, is one of the most highly prized beasts of the stone age. It is known as the hay-terrier.

Flannelfeet and Sleepy Sam, just coming over the hill, missed the ride, and seem a little bit terrified to think that they will have to go on foot through this village full of strange animals. Doc Sawbones is trying to look comfortable, but he doesn't like the pleased look on Meg's face. He is afraid she will commence to wag her tail.

GIRLS! THIS FINE WRIST WATCH GIVEN



This little watch is a real beauty—very small and dainty, yet a splendid timekeeper. The case is of nickel-silver, very highly polished, and it has a real leather strap. Given for selling only \$8.00 worth of our famous, sure-growing, Government Tested Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 10c a packet—the biggest and most beautifully colored packets you ever saw. You can sell the seeds in 10 minutes. Don't delay—the sooner you start, the sooner you'll get this magnificent wrist watch. To make it easier, we'll send you both seeds and Easter and other picture post cards—most people will buy both. Send your order now. The Gold Medal Co., Dept. G.G.G. 428, 311 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. (Established 1898.)

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

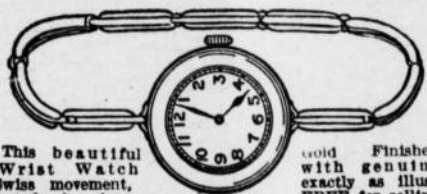
- 1st Prize Bicycle
2nd " Phonograph
3rd " Movie Machine
4th " Wrist Watch
5th " Camera

Hundreds of Other Prizes

To enter this Contest, re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and send your answer to us with your Name and Address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfill. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfill. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer NOW to

Selfast Specialty, Desk 12, Toronto

WRIST WATCH FREE



This beautiful Wrist Watch with genuine Swiss movement, exactly as illustrated, is given FREE for selling only \$8.00 worth of Easter Cards and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a packet. Send for them today. WE TRUST YOU. BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. M8. TORONTO

Continued from Page 19

reaching an acute stage, and is consequently forcing a more rapid development of co-operation.

In following the results of the operation of these laws in recent commercial activities I will take two developments as examples, viz.: the Manufacturers' Association, and the U.F.A.

The Manufacturers' Association is the result of intensified, destructive competition between the manufacturers themselves, and the association would never have brought into existence had it not been for this competition. Manufacturing until recently was done in small factories, or shops, each little factory supplying one or more classes of articles for consumption in the neighborhood where the factory was located. The requirements of different neighborhoods were supplied by such factories. There was little or no co-operation between these factories, because there was not enough competition to make it necessary.

Modern Industrialism

Recently a great change has taken place in industrialism—the discovery of steam power ushered in a new industrial era. This power made it practical to operate machinery to take the place of handcraft. Modern industrialism developed very rapidly and it was not long before the modern factory was turning out many times as much products as the old hand factory had done.

Along with this development came modern transportation. Through this agency the modern factory was not only able to send its product beyond the limits of the neighborhood into all the markets of the country, but was able to send it into the markets of foreign countries also. This brought the factories into direct competition with each other, and they began to compete in all markets.

Just in proportion to the efficiency of the new factory unit, and the availability of the markets for the sale of its product, competition between the factories became destructive. The results that always follow efficient or destructive competition began to mani-

fest themselves. The normal result of destructive competition between individuals is to force them to form co-operative units. This the individual factories began to do by forming combines or mergers. As this process continued, competition among the manufacturers got more efficient and more destructive, until the manufacturers realized that unless they could destroy competition among themselves their industry would be destroyed by it. They began to devise ways and means of doing this, and the Manufacturers' Association was the result. The basic principle of this organization is co-operation among manufacturers for the purpose of eliminating internal competition.

(To be continued next week)

Wireless for Farmers

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that within a comparatively short time farmers in the most remote districts will be able to sit in their own homes and enjoy concerts or listen to speeches being given in the distant cities. This is possible through the wireless telephone, and a few days ago a number of people in Winnipeg who have installed wireless apparatus in their homes actually heard a symphony concert held at Detroit. H. D. Clark, of Fort Garry Drive, informed the Winnipeg Tribune that he could hear the entire concert with the utmost clearness and that the finale, one of the most inspiring musical renditions he had ever heard, was succeeded by a burst of applause that lasted a minute and a half, all of which he heard with the utmost clearness.

During the intermission he heard a speaker make an appeal for aid in Russian relief work. During the appeal a couple of funny stories were told. Mr. Clark distinctly heard the jokes and the laughs they evoked.

Earlier in the evening Mr. Clark heard Denver stock reports, followed later at night by a concert. He frequently hears divine service in Denver and Pittsburgh.

There are more than a dozen wireless outfits in Winnipeg, one of these being at the Kelvin Technical School. Wireless operators hope soon to have a central amplifier system and to organize the territory and to invite the general public to hear these concerts in faraway cities.

The cost of the apparatus for such an installation is about \$200, Mr. Clark declared. This does not include installation costs.

Market News

The number of wireless equipments that have been installed in the United States has made some form of government control necessary, and a conference of experts was held at Washington, commencing February 27, to consider proposed federal legislation on the subject.

Market news service is now sent by the United States Department of Agriculture by radio to the eastern states from Washington. Experts in the department are optimistic over the possibilities of transmitting important market news to farmers' homes direct. The cost of a receiving apparatus is not great, and these experts believe that in time tens of thousands of farmers will be getting the market information just as soon as "the other fellow" gets it.

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5-lb. Package 75c.

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The Alabastine Co. Paris, Limited

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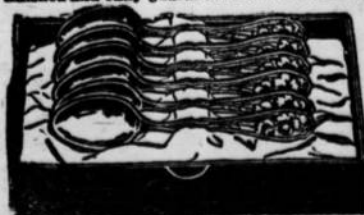
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97 Piece Dinner Set and Lovely Set of Rogers Spoons

A MARVELLOUS OFFER TO QUICKLY INTRODUCE A DELIGHTFUL NEW PERFUME!

YOU can secure without a penny of cost this magnificent 97-piece English Dinner Service and a lovely set of half dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers Rideau Castle design beautifully finished and fully guaranteed for wear and satisfaction.



Read Our Wonderful Offer

We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Coronation Bouquet." It is so delicate and fragrant that we know every woman who tries it once will use it always, so we are sparing no expense to secure representatives in all parts of Canada who will help us by introducing this lovely new perfume to their friends and neighbors. That is why we offer to give away these magnificent and costly premiums.

Will you sell just 16 bottles among your friends at only 25c. each? You can do it quickly and easily in your spare time as everybody you know will gladly try a bottle of this lovely new perfume at only 25c. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 16 bottles all postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only \$4.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only seven of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We arrange to pay all delivery charges right to your door.

REMEMBER YOU TAKE NO RISK. You do not spend a cent of your own money. We trust you with our goods until sold, and if for any reason you cannot sell them we will take them back and give you beautiful premiums or pay you a big cash commission on the quantity you do sell. Write to-day. Address: THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. D 40 Toronto, Ont.

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BLUE RIBBON COFFEE NOW 55c

Why pay high prices for Coffee when Blue Ribbon, the finest Coffee packed, can be bought at 55c per pound?

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Save Money on a Mason & Risch

THE Mason & Risch is sold to you direct from our modern factories. You don't pay extra profits when you buy a Mason & Risch direct — you save them. Compare our prices with those of other high-grade pianos.

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Write or wire our Canadian manager.
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They try others but all come back to Guide Classified ads.

Co-operative Trading Associations

Continued from Page 4

their fellow farmers to go into business for themselves, call it co-operation, and yet practice most if not all of the abuses of the system they condemn.

The Human Element

Few of the larger co-operative associations in Saskatchewan practice the principles of the true co-operative system. It is of course human nature, but the average farmer thinks he knows as much about business as the merchant, just as the average business man is convinced he could do better on the farm than does the average farmer. Nevertheless, it is preposterous for the farmer to think that he can go into business on even a weaker basis than the average merchant, and expect to be successful where seventy-five per cent. of retail merchants fail. For example, the particular association we have under discussion, and I speak with actual knowledge of the facts, although at one time its actual capital paid in cash was less than two thousand dollars, yet the business was carrying a stock of merchandise, bought on credit, to the value of fifty thousand dollars. Would it not be immediately suggested by any rational individual than any private merchant or joint stock company which did business on such a basis, deserved to fail? What excuse then has an organization of farmers for embarking upon an adventure which ignores the very rudiments of sane business practice? Yet it is being done on a larger or smaller degree by many of the co-operative businesses in the West.

In Saskatchewan, the act governing co-operative associations does not permit them to buy and sell on credit, although many of them ignore the legislation in this respect. Some undoubtedly are taking advantage of the act to repudiate liabilities, assuming that they are immune from action for recovery of their debts.

Pending the result of an appeal to the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, which has been argued but in which a decision has not yet been handed down, the exact legal position has not been definitely established. Many co-operative associations want the act amended so as to give them permission to engage in a credit business. The Alberta Act has already been so amended. Now whatever the law may be, it must be plain to any man with sound business experience and judgment, that it is suicidal for a farmers' co-operative trading association, under present conditions, to embark upon a credit business.

Merchants and Credit

Whatever the popular opinion may be among farmers, actual figures prove conclusively that only a small minority of merchants are able to continue in business on a credit basis. The majority of course do a credit business and the majority are riding for a fall.

What possible reason then has the farmer for believing that he can succeed where the majority of merchants fail? The failure of the particular association of which I write was not because it was co-operative but because it was not. Like many others it was co-operative only in name. It ignored most of the principles of the real co-operative system and was foredoomed to failure, as are so many others unless they promptly and courageously mend their ways.

One of the main principles of the true co-operative method which is ignored is this one of buying and selling for cash.

Let any organization of farmers which embarks upon a co-operative enterprise, avoid credit business like the plague.

Let any such organization lay it down as its first principle and what is equally essential have the courage to abide by it under any and every condition that it will buy and sell for spot cash only. Not thirty days, not trade terms but cash on the nail, cash on delivery or cash in advance.

It is only by adopting a hard and fast rule in this respect, to be departed from under no circumstances whatever, that the farmers can hope to build up a co-operative system which will remedy the defects of the old competitive system.

The Grain Growers' Guide

130 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both for \$23.75
If ordered together.
Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid.
250-Egg Incubator and Brooder, \$39.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 234 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

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There's no excuse for roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments. **GERMOZONE** positively will rid your chickens of disease—and keep them healthy. For over 30 years the dependable remedy and preventive. Get GERMOSONE and Lee's FREE BOOK, **LET'S**, which explain proper feeding and care and how to keep hens laying regularly the year round. At drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Send no money. Postman will collect. No extra charge.
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We also carry large stock of Cobblers, Wee MacGregors, Russets, Snowdrops, Pingarees, Bovees and Early Ohios.

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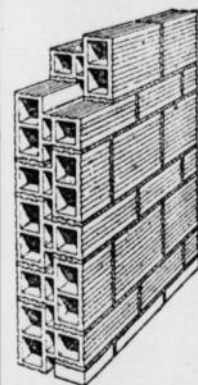
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man., March 17, 1922.

WHEAT—Market closed today at 138½ being a net advance for the week of 2½c on the May future. During the period the market sold as low as \$1.30, registering that as the low point for the past month. There was little buying for export account even at that level. Importers advising prices out of line and too high. They still advise that this is the case, but as offerings from the producer amount to practically nothing the domestic demand is sufficient to care for them. Winter wheat conditions are favorable with fresh moisture in sections where it was most needed, and markets are on debatable ground, without feature for the most part and liable to be easily influenced one way or the other by the first thing that turns up. It seems reasonable to expect that exporters will be in the market for wheat before long on account of the light stocks and hand to mouth buying of the United Kingdom at the present time. Offering will continue light and any improved demand is bound to reflect on the price.

Cash markets very quiet with indifferent demand for all grades. Possibly one and two Northern have been the stronger with little grain changing hands.

OATS—Prices declined sharply early in week. May oats selling down to 47½c. Considerable strength shown last couple of days due to advance in wheat and market has recovered all it lost early in the week. Demand for cash oats is indifferent and spreads are unchanged. Shipments from the country are increasing and until a broader demand develops hard to expect much improvement in values.

BARLEY—Market shows slight gain from last week. Better class of buying during last day or two in both futures and cash article.

FLAX—Steady market fluctuating in sympathy with wheat, but usually firm with good buying of the cash article and May future.

Trade is of very small proportions and confined principally to professionals.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending March 17, 1922:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,504; hogs, 2,924; sheep, 367. Last week: Cattle, 1,833; hogs, 2,142; sheep, 242.

The cattle trade this week has been rather slower than at any time during the past month. This was particularly true on the medium classes of butcher steers and on heavy rough cows. The trade in stockers and feeders was particularly active and these are now getting close to beef prices, especially if they are of good quality and dehorned. The trade in springer cows is a shade more active and no doubt this trade will improve as the grass season approach. Real choice thick-fat cattle of lighter weights are still selling strong under a keen demand and we look for trade on these classes to continue good from now on.

Following are a few representative sales made by us during the past week:

1 steer from Hamiota, Man., 7c per lb.; 2 steers from Storthoaks, Sask., 6.60c; 1 steer from Manitou, Man., 6½c; 1 steer from Maidstone, Sask., 6½c; 2 steers from Rokeby, Sask., 6½c; 1 steer from Hamiota, Man., 6½c; 1 steer from Arden, Man., 6½c; 1 heifer from Hamiota, Man., 6½c; 1 heifer from Rokeby, Sask., 6½c; 1 heifer from Maidstone, Sask., 6c.

During the past week hogs have struck the low point of 11c and are showing some strength today, selects quoted at 11½c with a slight premium on very choice lots. Sheep and lambs are in particularly good demand and real choice lambs under 100 pounds would bring from 9½c to 10½c per lb., and choice sheep from 6c to 7½c per lb.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Choice export steers \$6.75 to \$7.50
Prime butcher steers 6.25 to 6.75
Good to choice steers 5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers 4.50 to 5.50
Common steers 3.50 to 4.50
Choice butcher heifers 5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers 4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers 3.50 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers 3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows 4.50 to 5.00

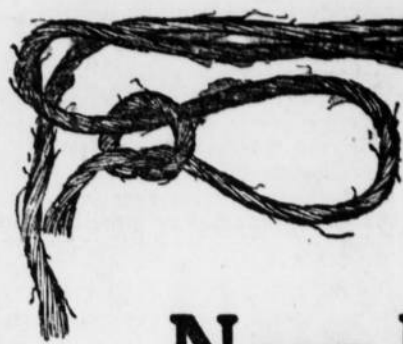
WHEAT PRICES

Mar. 13 to Mar. 18 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 13	137	132½	124	114½	103½	96½
Mar. 14	137	132½	124	114½	103½	95½
Mar. 15	136	131½	122½	113½	102½	94½
Mar. 16	139½	135½	126½	117½	106½	97½
Mar. 17	142½	138½	129½	120½	109½	100½
Mar. 18	143½	139½	130½	121½	110½	101½
Week Ago	139½	135½	126½	117½	106½	97½
Year Ago	184	181	177	169	161	135

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,
March 13 to March 18, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Mar. 12	91½	48½	43½	43½	43½	40½	63	60	54½	54½	235½	230½	206½	103½
Mar. 14	90½	48½	44	44	44	40½	64	61	55½	55½	233½	228½	204½	102½
Mar. 15	89½	48	43½	43½	42½	39½	63½	60½	54½	54½	231½	226½	201½	102½
Mar. 16	93½	49½	44½	44½	43½	40½	64½	61½	55½	55½	233½	228½	206½	103½
Mar. 17	96½	50	45½	45½	44½	41½	65½	62½	56½	56½	237½	232½	207½	104½
Mar. 18	97½	49½	45½	45½	44½	41½	65½	62½	56½	56½	237½	232½	210½	104½
Week Ago	94½	49½	45	45	44½	41½	65½	62½	56½	56½	237½	232½	208½	105
Year Ago	...	47½	42½	42½	40½	37½	81	69½	58	57½	171½	167½	142	154



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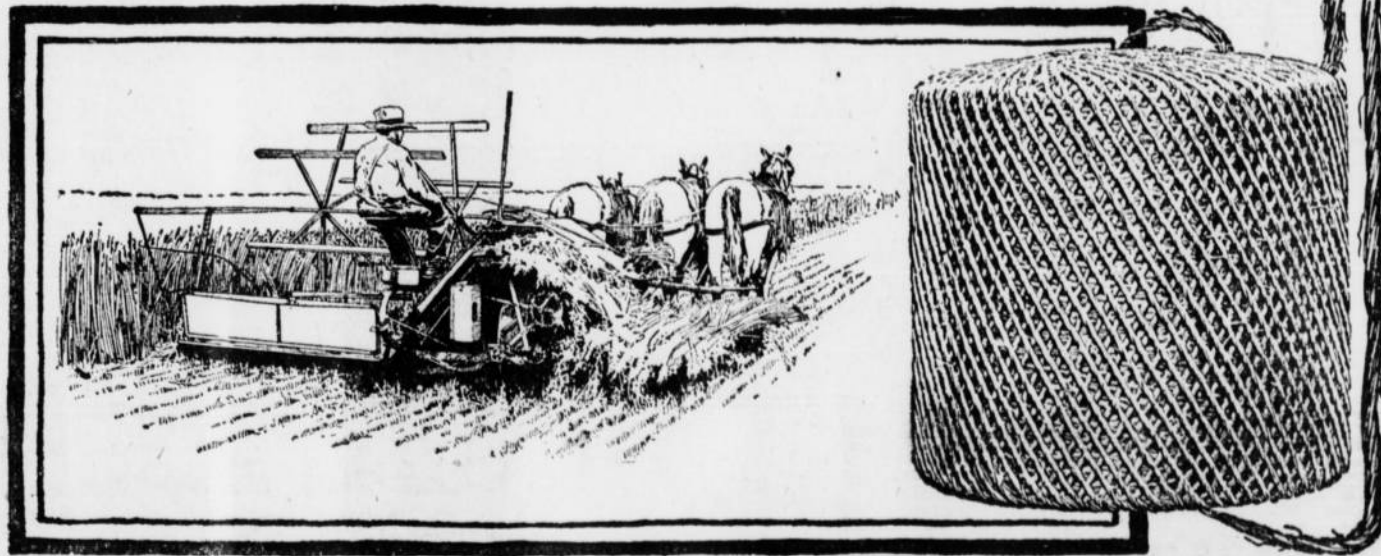
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SELLING—HANNCHEN BARLEY, PURE, GER- mination 94, third prize Saskatchewan seed fair, cleaned and sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Quantity pure Banner oats, free from noxious weed seeds, cleaned and sacked, 60 cents per bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$1.10; also Kubanka wheat and spring rye, \$1.50 and \$1.00 bushel respectively, sacked. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—SEED, MARQUIS WHEAT, PURE Leader oats, O.A.C. barley; absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 8-2

RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER oats, from registered seed. Pomaroy, Roblin, Man. 8-11

OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, HAY IN CAR LOTS. Write or wire for prices. Fred Clark, Assiniboia, Sask. 8-5

RED BOBS NO 43, AND HANNCHEN BARLEY. The best of their kind. Prices and particulars. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN on breaking: Gold Rain oats; O.A.C. barley. McAdam, Selkirk, Man. 12-2

Wheat

IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN UNDER THE Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules since 1912, grade one northern, free from all impurities, high germination, cleaned, \$1.45 bushel; including sacks, \$1.55. A. H. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask. 9-5

WHEELER'S SUPREME WHEAT, PURE-BRED, earlier, out-yields Marquis, \$2.50 bushel. Early wheat escapes rust and frost. Pure Ruby wheat, off breaking, re-cleaned, sacked, \$2.10 bushel. Franky, Quill Lake, Sask. 8-5

GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSUR- ance and profit. Kubanka, \$1.60; Red Durum, rust-proof, high yielding, \$1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Plane, Harrowby, Man. 4-4

SELLING—REGISTERED 10B MARQUIS wheat, \$2.00. Red Bobs, \$1.50. Second generation, from Wheeler's seed. W. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—SEED WHEAT, SEAGER WHEEL- er's selected strain of Red Bobs Supreme, \$1.75 bushel, f.o.b. Estuary. J. B. Morgan, Gilnockie, Sask. 10-3

1,000 BUSHELS KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, \$1.50 bushel. Sample free. Sold 1,500 bushels locally for seed. Out-yields Marquis here. Don-robby Farm, Box 277, Delia, Alta. 11-2

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laling, Blackfalds, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, GROWN ON breaking, \$1.40 bushel. Chas. Shadboit, Benito, Man. 7-6

PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, THIRD GENER- ation, \$1.50 bushel, cleaned, sacks included; limited quantity. A. Reed, Moss bank, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES one northern, cleaned and sacks included, \$1.60 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 8-6

EARLY RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, clean dry sample, \$1.80 sacked. Edward Lumby, Heath, Alta. 9-4

SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, OFF BREAK- ing, McKenzie's 96 oats. Prices, etc., on request. T. Pickard, Gernsey, Sask. 9-4

KUBANKA DURUM, RE-CLEANED, \$1.50 bushel, sacked. Sample on request. Melvin Hogen, Carruthers, Sask. 12-2

Oats

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—SEEDING TWO bushels acre, yielded 70 bushels, equivalent 105 bushels ordinary oats. Sacks containing four bushels, f.o.b. Grande Prairie, \$1.20 bushel; cash with order; sack 55 cents. C. F. Lossing, Beaver-lodge, Alta. 12-3

LEADER OATS—GOVERNMENT EXAMINA- tion and purity test, germination 97% in six days, samples and copy of certificate sent upon applica-tion, 50 cents per bushel, cleaned; bags extra or send your own; f.o.b. Plunkett, Sask. W. R. Seabrook. 9-2

LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, SAS- katchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 5-8

SELLING—AMERICAN BANNER OATS, grown from registered seed, free from wild oats or other seeds, 75 cents bushel, sacked. Shipped on approval. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-4

SELLING—3,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, at Fort William, price on tract, f.o.b. Angus-ville or Foxwarren. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 10-3

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, THIRD generation, cleaned, 50 cents bushel. Samples on request. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS, two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

SELLING—2,300 BUSHELS BANNER AND 500 bushels Victory seed oats, germination test 100%. Samples on request. Offers solicited. D. Williams-son, Hardisty, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE—RE-CLEANED BANNER SEED OATS, 2 C.W., weight over 40 pounds, 94 germination six days, ear lots, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Aldersyde, Alta. L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde. 11-3

SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION 96%, 50 cents bushel. O.A.C. barley, germination 95%, 65 cents bushel. All free from noxious weeds. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-4

SELLING—NO. 1 ABUNDANCE OATS, WRITE for particulars. Cleaned, bagged. Birtles, Waln-wright, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, 47 cents. Western rye grass, re-cleaned, nine cents pound. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OATS, 60-DAY variety, 32 cents per bushel. Chas. Godbersen, High Prairie, Alta. 12-4

FOR SALE—1,700 BUSHELS OF VICTORY oats, grown from registered seed, 70 cents per bushel. J. Dawn, Okema, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS PURE LEADER oats, no noxious weeds and cleaned, 50 cents per bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 12-3

BANNER OATS, MACHINE RUN, NO NOXIOUS weeds, 40 cents bushel. Armstrong, Rockhaven, Sask. 11-2

GOLD RAIN OATS, CLEAN SEED, WEIGHT 42 pounds bushel, 99% germination, 55 cents. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 10-3

CAR BANNER OATS, TEST 98, MACHINE run, 45 cents, f.o.b. Salvador. Frank Woodward, Salvador, Sask. 10-3

Barley

BARK BARLEY, GERMINATION TEST 98, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Headingly, Man. F. W. Watt, 507 Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg. 9-5

BEARDESS BARLEY, GROWN FROM HAND- picked seed, \$1.00 bushel; bags 50 cents extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 10-5

BARK'S BARLEY, BIG YIELDER, GOVERN- ment germination test 98, price \$1.00 bushel; sacks extra. L. J. Aulen, Ponoka, Alta. 11-2

SELLING—CLEAN CANADIAN THORPE BAR- ley, 1920 crop, test 100%, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; machine run. Charles Kastner, Morris, Man. 11-2

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, OFF BREAKING, little off color, cleaned, \$1.00 bushel; bags included. J. Jacobson, Kellner, Sask. 10-3

MALSTER SEED BARLEY, CLEANED, 90 cents bushel. Fred Peacock, McAuley, Man. 11-3

Flax

FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS PREMIST FLAX seed, germination 98%, weight 60 pounds, grown from prize-winning seed. Sample free. C. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-4

PREMIST FLAX, GROWN ON BREAKING from registered seed, perfect germination, re-cleaned, \$2.50. Sidney Sacks, Springfield, Man. 10-3

CHOICE PREMIST FLAX, \$2.25 BUSHEL. Clean Bark's barley, \$1.00 bushel; bags extra. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 11-4

SELLING—GOOD SEED FLAX, RE-CLEANED, \$2.50 bushel. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 11-3

Rye

SPRING RYE, FROM STEELE BRIGGS' seed, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, selected A1 seed, \$1.15 bushel. Rogers and Morris, Cereal, Alta. 12-3

SEED—SPRING RYE, CLEANED, \$1.00 PER bushel; send bags. A. Eskey, Carlyle, Sask. 10-3

SPRING RYE SEED, CLEANED AND BAGGED, \$1.25 bushel. F. Facer, Higar, Sask. 11-2

SOW FALL RYE FOR SUMMER PASTURE in early spring. Seed for sale. Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man. 10-4

SEED—SPRING RYE, 95 CENTS BUSHEL, sacked, f.o.b. Cereal, Alta. Charles Bros. 10-3

FALL RYE, 90 CENTS, SACKED, JAMES Rush, Peers, Alta. 10-5

Corn

RUSH'S EARLY GOLDEN JEWEL SEED CORN, \$2.00 bushel; will mature anywhere. Spring wheat. Grows Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota, U.S.A. 10-6

Spelt

SELLING—SPELT, HEAVY YIELDER, GROWN from McKenzie's pure seed, cleaned and bagged, \$1.00 per bushel. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 12-3

SPELT, \$2.00 PER 100, CLEANED AND BAG- ged. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 11-6

Grass Seed

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED

of best quality. Send for free pamphlet re their culture. Warehouse on track; prompt shipment. Brome Seed, 12c; Western Rye, 10c; both mixed, half and half, 10c per lb. Allow 14 lbs. per acre. No order too small. Special price on car-load lots.

HALLMAN GRASS SEED GROWERS
BENTON, ALTA.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE

No. 1 Grade, also No. 1 purity test. Cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from Alberta Government Elevator, Calgary. Price \$13.50, bags free, f.o.b. Calgary. Order from grower.

JOHN McD. DAVIDSON

COALDALE - ALBERTA

SELLING—CLEAN CHOICE WESTERN RYE grass seed, government seed branch germination test 96%, 10 cents pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Saskatoon, Sask. W. T. McAuley, Box 668, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

SASKATCHEWAN GROWN WHITE BLOSSOM sweet clover, germination 90%, free noxious weeds, \$10.00. Brome grass, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, \$10.00. W. A. McAleer, Winter, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—PURE CLEAN GOLDEN MILLET seed, 1921 yield, 1,700 pounds seed and two tons hay per acre, \$4.00 100; sacks included. R. H. Wainese, Stonewall, Man. 8-5

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM—HAVE grown own seed for seven years, acclimatized scarified, hardest strain, 10 cents pound; bags extra. W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, WELL cleaned, bagged, ready for seed, free from noxious weed seeds, 12 cents per pound. Write for sample. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 10-6

TURKSTAN ALFALFA, NORTHERN GROWN seed, 100 pounds, \$34. Grown successfully for nine years. Send 10 cents for sample. Jos. Effler, Grandview, Man. 7-6

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, ANY QUAN- tity, 8 1/2 cents pound, cleaned and sacked. Geo. Gray & Son, Graysville, Man. 11-5

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, free from noxious weeds, small lots, 50 cents per pound; over 150 pounds, 40 cents. Raymond Leighton, Savona, B.C. 12-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, \$10 per 100, sacked. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 11-6

BROME CLEAN SEED, CLEANED, SACKED. Samples on request. 10 cents pound. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, \$4.00 per 100. R. Grasenick, Tilney, Sask. 11-4

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, EIGHT cents pound. Free sample. Kenneth Foster, Abernethy, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, FREE from noxious weeds, 10 cents per pound; bags included. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 9-6

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned, bagged, 7 cents pound. Stanley Hiley, Lashburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, nine cents pound; cleaned, bagged; absolutely no couch grass. W. C. Stewart, Flippin, Sask. 7-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FOUR DOLLARS per 50 pounds. Sample on request. P. Mattson, Midale, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—15,000 POUNDS WESTERN RYE grass seed, nine cents per pound, cleaned and bagged. L. A. Wolf, Cut Knife, Sask. 10-6

TIMOTHY SEED—THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL seed fair, government tested, 120 pounds, sacked, \$12. A. C. Bunney, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 10-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOLD STANDARD, cleaned, bagged and delivered. Write for price and sample. B. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. Neil McArthur, Venn, Sask. 10-6

BROME, GOVERNMENT TESTED, CLEANED, sacked, 11 cents pound, f.o.b. Gainsboro, Sask. William Blacklock. 10-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$9.00 100. Samples on request. D. Rutledge, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, ALSO rye grass seed, each 10 cents pound, bagged. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 12-3

SELLING—FRESH BROME GRASS SEED AT 10 cents, cleaned and sacked. Albert McGregor, Keyes, Man. 12-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED, sacked, \$10 per 100. L. J. McKellar, Dollard, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, well cleaned, 10 cents per pound; bags free. Ed-ward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

RYE GRASS, GOOD HEAVY RE-CLEANED seed, choicest quality, eight cents pound; sacks free. Addison Shantz, Guernsey, Sask. 12-6

SELLING—CHOICE QUALITY MILLET SEED, clean, bagged in 500-pound lots, \$15. Cash with order. T. A. Tollison, Carnduff, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, SPLENDID quality, cleaned, bagged, eight cents pound. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$8.00 100. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 12-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 100, Huffman and Christie, Balduf, Man. 10-5

HUBAM ANNUAL CLOVER, SAMPLE 50 CENTS. R. Stueck, Abernethy, Sask. 9-5

POTATOES

EMPIRE STATE POTATOES GAVE HIGHEST average yield for past four years at Lacombe Experimental Station. White, good keeper and splendid cooker. Selling—Choice seed of this famous variety at 90 cents per bushel, sacked, small lots. Car load for sale. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 11-3

SEED POTATOES—GOLDEN RUSSETT, NO. 1, certified, government inspected, quality unequalled, heavy yielder under all conditions. Write for particulars and prices. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 3-1

SEED—IRISH COBBLER, WEE MACGREGOR, white, mealy, heavy croppers, 75 cents bushel. Government certified, extra early Bovee, Carman No. 1, \$1.50 bushel, sacked. Nathan Saunders, Borden, Sask. 9-3

2,500 BUSHELS NO. 1 LARGE IRISH COBBLER, Gold Coin, Early Ohio seed potatoes, \$1.00 bushel; over nine bushels, 75 cents; sacked. O. A. Hall, Kinuso, Alta. 11-5

500 BUSHELS SELECTED EARLY OHIO, grown from pure seed, fine sample, \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. R. S. Bingham, Amulet, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED IRISH Cobler potatoes, 400 bushels No. 1 seed, carefully graded. Price \$1.50 bushel, f.o.b. Jarvie, Alta. Secretary, Jarvie Seed Growers' Association.

SEED POTATOES—CHOICE EARLY OHIO, grown from pure seed, \$1.25 bushel; also Wee MacGregor, heavy croppers, white, \$1.10 bushel, sacked. C. R. Parker, Graysville, Man. 12-4

SELLING—SELECTED EARLY OHIO AND Crown Jewel seed potatoes, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND EARLY Rose seed potatoes, \$2.00 100 pounds, sacked. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alta. 12-6

SEED POTATOES—EARLY OHIO, GROWN from registered seed, 60 cents per bushel; bags extra. J. E. Manley, Midale, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—CAR POTATOES, APPLY FRANK Patten, secretary, U.F. Assn., Woodmore, Man.

FOR SALE—POTATOES, IN CAR-LOAD LOTS, L. Zilliox, sec.-treas., U.F.A., Stony Plain, Alta. 12-2

WEE MACGREGOR POTATOES, CHOICE LOT, 70 cents per bushel; bags free. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 11-2

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL

THE VENT TREATMENT. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite on poultry. 50-cent tube (post-paid) will treat 200 fowl.
WINNIPEG VETERINARY AND BREEDERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD., 291 Edmonton St., Winnipeg

350-EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, \$55 (NEW \$96.75); Buckeye brooder stove, completely equipped, 1,000-chick capacity, \$30 (new \$39.50). Both used one season. M. C. Herner, Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. COR- rugated hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

INCUBATORS—1922 CATALOG SENT FREE. It illustrates incubators, brooders, egg boxes, sprouters, leg bands, everything wonderfully interesting. Write today. Brett Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg.

150-EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND brooder, complete, nearly new, \$18. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FAWN CHINA GEESSE, HEAVIEST LAYING geese known. Ganders, \$7.50; geese, \$5.00. Eggs in season, 50 cents each. Stock imported from England. F. G. Race, Hazelcliff, Sask.

TURKEYS—BRONZE YEARLING STOCK, outside all winter, \$9.00; hens, \$7.00; some gobblers, rising two years, \$10. Chas. Every, Brandon, Man.

TEN PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 20 pounds, \$10. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofteld, Alta.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH, or \$4.00 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN drakes, from nine-pound stock, \$3.50; beauties, Fred Stearns, Lake Valley, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00; one-year-old tom, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. Robt. Barber, Perdue, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, 22 to 25 pounds, \$10. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms \$7.00 and \$10. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask.

SELLING—PURE WHITE PEKIN DRACKS, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00; three ducks, one drake, \$7.50. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$8.00, 20 to 28 pounds; one two-year-old, \$10. Mrs. Albert Young, Kinley, Sask.

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18-22 pounds, \$9.00; later hatch, 16-18 pounds, \$7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. Reg. Haskell, Glenboro, Man.

LARGE WELL-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey hens, \$7.00 each. Mrs. Walter Dales, Box 68, Sperling, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, BIRDS that please, \$6.00 and \$8.00. James Wallace, Borden, Sask.

SELLING—FOUR BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$7.00 each. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, GOBBLERS, \$6.50. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.50; DRACKS, \$3.00. Melvin Park, Carman, Man.

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, FIVE to seven dollars. Wm. Rutten, Carlyle, Sask.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$8.00. Ray Fisher Provost, Alta.

PURE-BRED TOMS FOR SALE, \$10. J. J. McArthur, Macdonald, Man.

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 1921 hatch, \$5.00. W. Farmer, Odessa, Sask.

PURE-BRED UNIVERSITY STRAIN BRONZE toms, \$7.00 each. W. L. Lawton, Lemsford, Sask.

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, strong, vigorous birds, from good laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00; young hens, \$2.50 each. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EXTRA laying, prize-winning strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McARTHUR strain, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10, \$15. C. P. Klombies, Lashburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April hatch, three dollars each. Mrs. C. F. Smith, Miami, Man.

SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING PURE-BRED Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$5.00 and \$7.00. August Cosman, Box 591, Neepawa, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$3.00 15, \$12 100 eggs; baby chicks, \$4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, \$3.00. Thomas Pendlebury, Waldron, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00, \$2.50. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask.

Rhode Islands

ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Reds won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00; baby chicks, \$3.50 100. Robert N. Clarke, Vernon, B.C.

PEARL GUINEAS, PAIR, \$4.00. R. C. REDS, pure-bred cockerels, deep red, early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, pure-bred, imported stock, \$2.50. Gerald Wheeler, Astinbula, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, FROM good laying, prize stock. Special offer, cockerels, \$4.00; three or more, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs in season. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—ROSE COMB COCK- erels, \$5.00 to \$15, from my prize winners. Satis- faction or money back. Hammersley, Macleod, Alta.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, eggs purchased from the Agricultural College at Saskatoon, \$5.00 each. F. L. Nicol, Sildewood, Sask.

SELLING—EXHIBITION ROSE COMB RED cockerels, bred by my first Winnipeg cock, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK birds and cockerels, \$5.00 each, brothers to my Saskatoon winners; pullets, \$3.00 each. J. M. Coates, Dellsie, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. New blood for old customers. Winter laying strains. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, choice single comb birds, \$3.00 each. Clement Peters, St. Benedict, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE-WINNING stock. Cockerels, \$4.00; settings, two for \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS in season, first pen, \$2.50 for 15; second pen, \$2.00. Mrs. E. Pearson, Vanguard, Sask.

PRIZE-WINNING PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Campbell Acheson, Cayley, Alta.

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB REDS, \$2.25 each. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

PURE-BRED R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. A. H. Padgham, Box 194, Biggar, Sask.

Leghorns

WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man.

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS, Brandon fair. Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$6.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks. Our prices show big reduction this season. Write for price list showing our guarantee, etc. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, April hatched, from good laying strain, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00; better quality, \$5.00 each. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man.

SELLING—WELL-DEVELOPED AND BRED- to-lay S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. S. Rogers, Walpole, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask.

15 WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, FERRIS 264 strain, \$2.00. Cockerels, pullets, \$5.00. Jack Stewart, Druglart, Prince Albert, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaran- teed. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, University strain, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. J. A. Miller, Maple Creek, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS large, healthy, from good laying strain, \$2.50. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask.

GET MY NEW MATING LIST OF TOM BAR- ron Leghorns and Wyandottes. Stock and eggs for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

50 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, DIRECT from Ferris strain, first-class birds, \$2.00 each. J. T. Cavanaugh, Govan, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15, \$3.00. Pure-bred White Leghorn roosters, \$5.00 pair. Mrs. A. Iverson, Rouleau, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. Stratford, Pettapiece, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Peter Brennan, Lampman, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, single comb, \$2.50. J. McIver, Limerick, Sask.

BARRON W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. T. McNulty, Strathclair Man., 11-3

Minorcas

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCAS—COCK- erels, hens, pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs for hatch- ing, \$3.00 per setting. D. L. Calver, Dubuc, Sask.

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting. Wilfrid Osborne, Birnie, Man.

PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, single comb, \$3.00. L. D. Blair, Springfield, Man.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINOR- cas, \$2.50. A. Pow, Emerson, Man.

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.50. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask.

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HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks—Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks—Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, \$5.00 for 15; 30 for \$8.00. Grade B Quality—Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15; 30 for \$4.00. A few cockerels at \$6.00 and \$7.50. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. Book orders now to avoid disappointment.

CASWELL'S IMPERIAL ARISTOCRATS, Barred Rocks, exhibition prize winners, also second Saskatoon provincial egg laying, all American breeds competing. 100 strong vigorous cockerels. Eggs in season. Provincial poultry show, Saska- toon, February 22. I won five firsts, four seconds, four thirds, one fourth, one fifth, two sixths and best display. Write for free circular. R. W. Caswell, 905 Ave. A, Saskatoon, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SAME STRAIN as our Brandon laying pens, straight line breeding for 25 years. Prices \$3.00 and \$5.00; some show birds, \$7.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 per setting. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, VIGOROUS, farm-raised cockerels, some weighing ten pounds. Inspected by provincial poultry inspector, shipped on approval, five dollars each. Howard Loucks, Dellsie, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—"THE INVINCIBLES." BEST exhibition strains, also grandsons of 291-egg pullet, \$3.50, \$5.00 up. Our birds win, weigh, lay and pay. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, from heavy winter layers. Cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. W. Fox, Froude, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEALTHY AND robust, farm raised, barring good, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.50. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, bred from show stock, Carruthers strain, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, BEST LAYING strain. Cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. Whittle, Cousins, Alta.

PURE-BRED BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCK cockerels, May hatched, good winter-laying strains. Price \$3.50 each. W. A. Aiken, Drinkwater, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM FIRST- prize pen, Brandon fair, 1921, \$5.00 up. Also mated pens and eggs. Rev. Leith and Son, Brandon, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$5.00; government inspected. Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$5.00. Harry Martin, 10235 119 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, laying strain, \$2.50; pair, \$4.00. J. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR quick sale, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. J. C. Carritt, Bentley, Alta.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, laying strain, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. W. W. Ferguson, Box 159, Castor, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PARKS' laying strain, \$5.00. Mrs. E. D. Morse, Starbuck, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; hens, \$2.00 each. Claude Stutsman, Pennant, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm raised, some ten pounds, inspected by poultry inspector, \$4.50. Mrs. Hurley, Dellsie, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 EACH; extra good quality. J. T. Bateman, Lumaden, Sask.

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CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—IM- ported Aristocrat strain, four and five dollars. Value guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, winter laying strain, early hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. W. Ottmann, Castor, Alta.

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good winter layers, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; \$5.00 pair. Ezra Woods, Lashburn, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE LARGE birds, \$2.50. George Duck, Watrous, Sask.

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. M. D. Sharp, Bashaw, Alta.

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, from rose comb stock, culled by expert, university strain, careful packing guaran- teed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wedrick, Kinley, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—HEADED pens, first, second, third prize, winter show, eight, seven, six dollars; first, fourth, 12, seven dollars; others, five dollars. Eli Cox, Swan River, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes—Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00; hens, \$1.50 and \$2.50; pullets, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask.

SIX WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from first-prize pen, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Reid Roadhouse, Sceptre, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—IMPROVE YOUR poultry by genuine laying-strain stock. Sturdy cockerels, \$2.50 each. Rev. E. Lund, Lauder, Man.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from \$3.00 to \$5.00; from heavy laying strain; pullets laid at six months old. Sydney Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Bargain, \$3.00. L. Wright, Outram, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—BETTER than ever at same old price, \$2.50. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta.

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ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. D. J. Hall, Crossfield, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Edward White, La Fleche, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, 10 cents each. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta.

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BIG SELECT WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Ed. Baille, Chinook, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, LAYING strain, good birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. C. Duffield, Springridge, via Pincher, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Ed. Graham, Markinch, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$5.00. J. D. Robinson, Treesbank, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Chris. Berg, Rokeby, Sask.

TRAP-NESTED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask.

Sundry Breeds

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Well matured, vigorous birds, \$5.00 each.

A LIMITED number of the above, specially selected from our best producing hens, \$8.00 each.

Hatching Eggs, both varieties, \$2.50 per setting (13 eggs); two settings, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$12.00.

Day-old Chicks—A limited number, after April 15th, \$35.00 per 100; after June 1st, \$25.00.

An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg-Laying Contest last year producing 246 eggs in 82 consecutive weeks. Apply

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COCKERELS FROM TRAP-NESTED BRED- to-lay stock—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, while they last, \$5.00, \$7.50 or \$10 each. Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saska- toon, Sask.

REDS, BOTH COMBS, ALSO RUSSIAN Orloffs; winners Dauphin, all three breeds. Eggs, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 setting; Orloffs, \$5.00 setting. Single Comb Red cockerels, \$5.00 each. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin's Regal-Dorcas, government in- spected, \$3.00 and \$5.00; also two turkey toms, \$6.00 each. Mrs. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

IWONA POULTRY RANCH, ASQUITH, SASK.— Breeders S. C. Reds, Chantrelers; almost clean up Saskatoon winners. Cockerels, pullets and eggs, three dollars up.

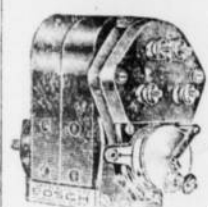
BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM OUR BRED- to-lay Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes. Safe de- livery. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50 to \$4.00 each. First pen, headed by three Brantford cockerels, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Black Lad Bresse eggs, \$4.00 for 15. Mahogany Orloff eggs, \$4.00 for 15. P. T. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man.

SALE OR TRADE—TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00. Pair Guinea, \$4.00. Barred Rocks, \$2.50. Colles, rabbits, pigeons. Gullbert, Petersfield, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; also Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. A. C. Beaton, Watson,

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SELLING—POTATOES; WILLOW POSTS; seed and feed oats; cordwood; upland, timothy hay. Prices on application. Secretary, Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn. Ltd., Leduc, Alta. 11-6

WANTED—VEHICLE SUITABLE AS CONVEYANCE for pupils of consolidated school. Reply, giving full particulars re capacity, condition and price, to M. Peacock, Dorion, Ont. 12-2

FOR SALE—OVERLAND CAR, MODEL 96, 1918, all in first-class running condition, \$775 cash. David Bollman, Moline, Man. 12-2

HOW TO TAKE WHEAT OUT OF RYE FOR seed, instructions \$2.00. Also Jersey bull, eight months old. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 12-2

SELL, DISCOUNT—LLANO CO-OPERATIVE colony stock, Louisiana. A. W. Goodwin, Battleford, Sask. 9-5

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EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write, Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 10-4

WANTED—TO RENT OR MANAGE FULLY equipped half-section, at least 200 acres broken good district. Box 69, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 10-3

WANTED—AGED MAN HERD SHEEP AND do light chores. Good home for right party. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 10-3

WANT WORK AS GAS OR STEAM ENGINEER, field or road; can furnish reference. Wm. Wingard, Macoun, Sask. 10-3

WANTED ON FARM—GOOD HORSE MAN, \$40. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 10-3

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ALBERTA WHEAT LAND SNAP—FULTON Brothers, Langdon, Alberta, are subdividing their 5,500-acre wheat ranch at Indus, 17 miles east Calgary, main line Canadian Pacific, and selling on crop payment. You may buy cheap farm lands and go broke, but if you buy part of Fulton ranch you are buying the best, as proven by ten years' successful wheat growing without hail or crop failure. 50¢ to 60¢ dollars per acre. Address above. 10-3

FARMERS IN MANITOBA—GRAZING LANDS In Manitoba owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been re-examined and re-valued. You have the opportunity now of purchasing additional land, for stock raising, at low prices and easy terms. Apply F. W. Russell, Land Agent, Desk D, C.P.R., Winnipeg. 10-4

QUARTER-SECTION—BLACK LOAM, 30 acres in summerfallow, 40 more breakable; good pasture; poplar groves; good well; two-roomed shack; telephone; granary; fenced throughout; six miles town, three school. Inspection invited. \$1,800. Terms, \$800 cash, balance four years. Stuart Bake, Hardisty, Alta. 12-2

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ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS I WILL SELL my homestead, 160 acres, spring watered, first-class ranch location, open range, part cultivated, cedar barn, \$7.50 per acre for early sale; clear title. Mrs. Clara Carlin, Chauvin, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND, all cultivated, 50 acres summerfallow; good well; good house; telephone; 18 miles Edmonton, five from Ft. Saskatchewan; failure unknown. Ivan Galloway, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-4

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Guitard Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 10-3

LAND FOR SALE—158 ACRES, BLACK LOAM, 80 acres broke, school on quarter, five and a half miles from town. Write for particulars. Bertram J. Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 9-5

OWNER SELLING—THREE-QUARTERS, improved, wheat or mixed farming, desirable location, \$28 acre, \$5,000 cash will handle, balance easy, 6%. L. B. Ferguson, Amisk, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—PARTLY IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, one and a half miles from town, McCreary district, no crop failure, \$47 per acre. Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR-SECTION FARM AND ranch. Age 70, no help. M. A. Hewitt, Bengough, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION land, with equipment; good buildings; close school. Price \$50 per acre. J. L. Bond, Avonlea, Sask. 8-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 10-3

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SELLING—FARMS AND RANCHES in famous Cariboo district, along lines of P.G.E.R. and C.N.R. R. R. Earle, Ashcroft, B.C. 10-3

FOR RENT—GOOD HAY QUARTER. J. R. Deadman, Onward, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, ALL fenced, 40 acres under cultivation. For particulars, write owner, Mrs. L. Sandercock, Vegreville, Alta. 10-6

FOR SALE—SMALL RANCH WHERE CROPS don't fail. M. S. Bottsford, Bagby Creek, Man. 10-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin 10-3

SELLING—320 ACRES ON CROP PAYMENT. L. S. Nielsen, Leduc, Sask. 10-3

CITY PROPERTY

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN REGINA and Humboldt, Sask. Box 392, Humboldt, Sask. 12-2

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Write for 1922 Seed and Plant Catalogue.

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EVERGREENS AND BUSHES—ONE OF THE hardest trees for the prairie. The experimental farms and nurseries all recommend evergreens. We have a plan that schools may obtain trees free. Make your homes beautiful at reasonable prices. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00. Improved Dunlop strawberries, dozen, 60 cents. Raspberries, dozen, 70 cents. German Iris, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treebank, Man. 11-6

GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS—Northernmost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog W. J. Boughen, Morden, Man., formerly Valley River. 8-5

SKOOKUM FRUIT TREES, BERRY BUSHES, strawberry plants, general nursery stock. Reduced prices. Munson's, Chilliwack, B.C. 11-3

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Hens	20c-22c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over	17c-19c
Ducks	30c
Eggs	27c

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Old Hens (in good condition)	up to 23c
Young Roosters	up to 20c
Ducks	30c
Geese, fat	20c
Turkeys, No. 1 condition	28c
Eggs	25c

Highest Market Price
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates and egg boxes prepaid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt returns.

THE CANADIAN PRODUCE COMPANY
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Provincial Association Notes

Continued from Page 16

"Enclosed find our cheque for \$9.00 being the balance due on membership fees for 1921. This payment brings our paid-up membership to 52 exclusive of life members. While this number is considerably less than our expectation, yet I consider it very good in face of our financial difficulties. I, personally, sincerely hope that the proposed increase in membership fees will not further deplete our number, but can say our first raise reduced our members and made our payment smaller than if left at \$1.00. Many living some distance from our town, refuse to pay, saying they live too far out to take advantage of co-operating buying, and regard that as the big advantage of being a member, while I enlarge on the power of the association to correct evils in legislation, etc., as the big thing.

Will Defend Organization

"While I was not privileged to attend the recent convention (the first missed in years), our local was well represented, and I sincerely hope a more harmonious feeling will be engendered between all members. Of this be assured, Vancsoy local will not be identified with any group that seeks to destroy by unjust criticism, but will defend and uphold the organization, at least till a better and more powerful organization is organized, and not attempt to destroy, leaving nothing in its place."

The following is the reply of the Central office:

"Please find enclosed herewith our receipt for \$9.00, covering your payment of February 20, on membership fees for 1921, for which payment we thank you.

"May we say that there is no intention at this time to make any increase in the membership fees. We realize the financial condition in which the farmers and members are placed at the present time, and while their attitude towards our comparatively small membership fee is rather to be regretted, we consider it unwise to make any increase at present.

"We are very pleased to note the faithful attitude of your local towards the work and officers of the association."

RIVERHURST ENTHUSIASTIC

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Riverhurst local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association took place at Riverhurst, on March 3. The meeting which took place in the afternoon of that day, was a splendid one, notwithstanding the difficult financial circumstances under which the members are at present placed.

R. Wood, of the Central office, gave an address on the activities of the association, which was greatly appreciated by those present. Lunch was provided by the Women's Section, thus bringing the meeting to an enjoyable close.

His Need---Your Chance

Some farmer in the West is wishing he knew where he could buy that very piece of machinery which has served your purpose and you would now like to sell. He don't know it—but you can tell him by means of a Guide Classified ad. And you will both be money in pocket. Others have done it.

"I had good results from my ad. It pays to advertise in The Guide." (Tractor.)—Jacob Sauer, Edenwald, Sask.

"Although ad. was only in two issues, I had answers from all the western provinces." (Engine and Gang.)—Jos. H. Currie, Forgan, Sask.

Why Guide Ads. Bring Results Quickly

The Guide has the most readers—therefore the greatest number of buyers. People wishing to Buy, Sell or Exchange, look for the biggest market. The Guide carries more classified ads. than all other farm papers in Western Canada. It is the only weekly farm paper in the West. It gives you a low rate and gets your ad. there first. Send your ad. today and get your share of the orders.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Hay and Feed

WANTED—SIX CARS ONE FEED AND 2 C.W. oats. Send sample and prices. Norman Jensen, Praelte, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—TWO CARS FIRST-CLASS TIMOTHY hay, one car good second grade. What offers? John J. Alpaugh, Leduc, Alta. 11-5

FREE A 10-Shave Tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream



1,000 Men Were Asked

"What is your conception of the ideal shaving cream?"

For many years we have been making the ideal toilet soap. We blended palm and olive oils—the balmy cosmetics of age-old fame. And millions of people have adopted this Palmolive Soap.

Six years ago we started to embody this blend in a shaving cream. And the first step was to ask a thousand men the virtues they wanted in it.

These were their requirements:

First, a quick shave

Nine-tenths of these men wanted quick shaves, above all. They did not like long brushing, finger rubbing, hot towels and delay.

So a cream was made which acts in one minute. Within that time the average beard absorbs 15% of water. And that is enough. This result is due

to almost instant oil removal—the oil that coats the beard.

Next, liberal lather

Next, they wanted a liberal lather. And they wanted a little of the soap to go far.

So we developed a cream which multiplies itself 250 times in lather. A bit on the brush—only one-half gram—suffices for a shave. A single tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream serves for 152 shaves.

Lather that remains

Then they wanted a lather which maintains itself without drying on the face.

So we perfected a lather which maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes. That is ample time. This lather does not need replacement.

A soothing soap

They wanted a soothing shaving cream. They wanted a lubricated razor, no irritation, a pleasant after-effect.

The best way ever known to those ends is the blend of palm and olive oils. The lather is a lotion in itself.

130 creams were made

We are experts in soap making. But it took us 18 months to attain this ideal shaving cream; 130 formulas were made up and tested. Thus step by step these supremacies were attained, and the best shaving cream in existence.

Now we ask you to test it. Learn in how many ways it excels. It will lead the way to a lifetime of delightful shaves.

Mail the coupon for a trial tube.

PALMOLIVE

Shaving Cream

Made in Canada

10-Shave Tube Free

Simply insert your name and address and mail to The Palmolive Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Dept. B-269, and the tube will be sent by mail.

Your Name.....

Address.....

1409B

